



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

P370.6  
Ann 3 E  
1836

STORAGE

E182

B476423 E

BX

7119

C75

TWENTIETH

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAY, 1836.  
\_\_\_\_\_

OBERLIN  
COLLEGE  
LIBRARY

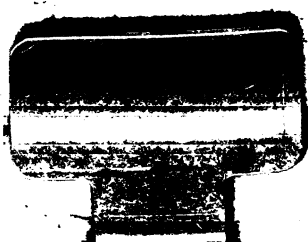
This Report, by law, is a *periodical*, and contains 5½ sheets. Postage, not over 100 miles, 3½ cents; over 100 miles, 13½ cents.

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY PERKINS & MARVIN.

1836.

000000  
000000  
000000



TWENTIETH

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY,

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD IN THE

CITY OF NEW YORK;

MAY, 1836;

BERLIN  
COLLEGE  
LIBRARY

WITH THE CONSTITUTION AND RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY PERKINS & MARVIN.

1836.

00000000  
00000000  
00000000

*Clinton College, N. Y.  
10-26-33*

**CONSTITUTION**  
**OF THE**  
**AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.**

---

THE object of this Society is to educate pious young men for the gospel ministry.

ART. I. Any person who shall subscribe and shall pay into the Treasury at one time, one hundred dollars, and if a clergyman, forty dollars, shall be an honorary member; and shall have a right to sit and deliberate in all meetings of the Society. But all members hereafter added to the Society, who shall be entitled to vote, shall be chosen by ballot at an annual meeting.

ART. II. A permanent fund, consisting of bequests, legacies, and donations, given for this special purpose, shall be formed by the Directors.

ART. III. There shall annually be chosen, by ballot, a President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary, who shall also be Clerk, and such other officers as may be found necessary; who shall continue in office till others shall be chosen in their stead.

ART. IV. This Society shall, from time to time, by ballot, elect such a number of honorary Vice Presidents as they may judge expedient.

ART. V. The Society shall annually appoint, by ballot, eleven Directors; who, together with the President and Vice President of the Society, shall constitute a Board of Directors, five of whom shall constitute a quorum at any meeting regularly convened. It shall be the duty of this Board to increase the funds of the Society, by soli-

citing themselves, and by appointing and instructing agents to solicit, the aid requisite to achieve the object in view. This Board shall have the power of appropriating all monies for the support of beneficiaries ; of examining and selecting candidates for patronage ; of appointing committees to examine and recommend its applicants living in distant parts ; and, generally, of transacting all business necessary for the furtherance of the objects of this Society, not otherwise herein provided for. The Directors shall also keep a fair record of their proceedings, and annually make report of their transactions to the Society.

ART. VI. Qualified candidates may be aided, in each stage of preparatory education for the ministry ; but, except in very singular cases, no applicant shall be assisted, even in the first stage, who shall not produce, from serious and respectable characters, unequivocal testimonials of hopeful piety, promising talents, and real indigence ; nor shall any person be continued on this foundation, whose instructor or instructors, except in very special cases, shall not annually exhibit to the Directors, satisfactory evidence, that in point of genius, diligence, literary progress, morals, and piety, he is a proper character to receive aid from these sacred funds ; in addition to which, each beneficiary, after his admission into any college, shall annually exhibit to the Directors, a written declaration, that it continues to be his serious purpose to devote his life to the gospel ministry.

ART. VII. Any person who has been assisted by this Society, and whose name shall be stricken from the list of beneficiaries, because of misconduct, or other deficiency in regard to the qualifications required by the constitution, and the rules of the Directors ; or, who shall have concluded not to devote himself to the gospel ministry, shall, within a reasonable time, refund the sum expended for his education, with lawful interest, whenever required by the Directors.

ART. VIII. The President, and in his absence, the Vice President, in concurrence with three of the Directors, shall have power to call special meetings of the Society.

ART. IX. The Treasurer shall be bound with two sureties, in a reasonable sum, to be determined by the Directors, to the faithful discharge of his duty. He shall vest the property of the Society in the safest and most productive forms ; make payments and advances of money, from time to time, agreeably to the orders of the Directors ; and annually render to the Society a written account of all receipts and expenditures within the year, of the amount of its funds, and of the manner in which they are vested :—this account to be previously

examined and approved, in writing, by a Committee of the Society, annually chosen for the purpose. He shall also give to the Directors, whenever they request it, a particular account of the state of the Treasury.

**ART. X.** The Society shall meet annually at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint, to elect officers, to hear the report of the Directors and of the Treasurer, and to transact other necessary business.

**ART. XI.** At all meetings of the Society, twenty members shall be requisite to constitute a quorum; and every meeting of the Society, and of the Directors, shall be opened with prayer.

**ART. XII.** The Presidents of all Societies, auxiliary to this, which shall pay annually one thousand dollars into the Treasury of this Society, shall be, ex officio, honorary Vice Presidents of this Society.

**ART. XIII.** Whenever a Society shall be formed, by the inhabitants of any State or district, which shall adopt the essential principles of this constitution, especially the provisions of the sixth article, as the basis of its own, such Society, upon the due notice of its existence, and desire of union, may be received, by a vote of the Directors, as a constituent branch of the American Society.

Every such Branch Society shall possess the right of appointing its own officers, including a Board of Directors and a Treasurer; and also the right of appropriating its own funds for the assistance of beneficiaries, who shall have, in all respects, the requisite qualifications. Every candidate for such assistance shall be examined by a committee of three competent men, two of whom shall be appointed by the Directors of said Branch Society, and one, by the Directors of this Society; and, if approved, may prosecute his studies, preparatory to the ministry, under the immediate superintendence of the Directors of said Branch Society; or, if they shall deem it expedient, such candidate may be committed to the charge of the Directors of this Society. All monies of any Branch Society, not appropriated as above, shall be transmitted to the general treasury; and whenever the exigencies of such Society shall exceed its own resources, it may apply for assistance to the Directors of this Society.

**ART. XIV.** Presidents of Branch Societies shall be, ex officio, members of this Society, and also honorary members of the Board of Directors.



ART. XV. The Directors shall have power to supply any vacancies that may occur in their own Board, or in the officers of the Society, till the next annual meeting.

ART. XVI. No alteration of this constitution shall be made, except on recommendation of the Directors, and by vote of three fourths of the members present, at an annual meeting ; or unless the proposed alteration shall have been submitted to the Society, in writing, at a previous meeting.

# RULES

OF THE

## AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

---

### CHAPTER I.

#### OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. It is the duty of the Board of Directors to super-<sup>Duties.</sup>intend and to manage the prudential and executive business of the Society; and, especially, to see that the Constitution and Rules of the Society are faithfully observed.

2. The Board shall meet quarterly for the transaction of<sup>Time of meeting.</sup> business, on the *second Wednesday of January, April, July and October*. Special meetings may be called by the Secretary, at the written request of three Directors.

3. Two Standing Committees shall be appointed by the<sup>Standing Committees.</sup> Board—a Financial Committee whose duty it shall be to attend to the funds, and to advise with the Treasurer concerning the investment of funds in the safest and most productive forms; and an Executive Committee whose duty it shall be to examine and to discuss subjects of importance, and to report on the same to the Board; to afford the Secretary counsel whenever he shall request it; and to perform any business during the recess of the Board, which, in their judgment, the interests of the Society may require. They shall keep a record of all their proceedings, which record shall be read to the Board at their regular, or other meetings, for their approval.

To keep a record, and to report annually.

4. The Directors shall keep a fair record of their proceedings, and annually make report of their transactions to the Society.

## CHAPTER II.

### OF THE SECRETARY.

General Duties.

1. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence; keep the records of the Board and of the Executive Committee; take measures for increasing the funds; and do what he can to promote the highest prosperity and usefulness of the Society.

To examine Candidates in special cases.

2. The Secretary shall pay particular attention to the character and qualifications of applicants for aid, and for this purpose he shall be authorized to take part with Examining Committees, whenever he can be present, in the examination of candidates, as the official representative of this Board, and in special cases to conduct examinations separately.

To exercise a pastoral supervision.

3. The Secretary shall be required to exercise, so far as he shall be able, pastoral supervision over all who are under the patronage of the Society; by visiting them at the places where they reside, and conversing and praying with them individually or collectively; by correspondence with them, and with their instructors; and by any other means calculated to excite them to effort, and to encourage them to seek an elevated spirit of piety.

To see that accounts of Beneficiaries are regularly returned.

4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to see that the stated or other accounts of beneficiaries, under the patronage either of the Parent Society or of its Branches, are made out conformably to rule, and returned to the general office in season to be reported to the Board at each quarterly meeting. He shall also give notice of all appropriations made by the General Society, or its Branches, to young men under patronage, and direct them how, and where to apply for the same.

To notify Meetings.

5. The Secretary shall notify all meetings of the Board, and when it can be done, make an orderly arrangement of the business to be transacted.

To have assistance.

6. Such assistance shall be allowed the Secretary in his department, as the Board shall judge to be necessary.

# CHAPTER III.

## OF THE TREASURER.

1. The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds belonging to the Society, and keep an accurate account of the same, showing the sources from which they have been derived, and the purposes for which they have been given. He shall open a separate account with each Branch Society, with the scholarship and other permanent funds, and with each Beneficiary of the Parent Society, and of the Branches.

*Duties.*

2. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to invest the funds of the Society in the safest and most productive forms; but no permanent investments shall be made, or changed by him, without the concurrence of the Financial Committee.

*To make investments with the concurrence of the Financial Committee.*

3. No money shall be paid by the Treasurer from the funds of the Society, without a written order from the Directors. The following shall be the form in which the payments of accounts shall be directed. "The within [or above] account allowed by the Directors, and payment ordered [adding the date] A—— B——, Clerk.

*To make no payments without a written order.*

To C—— D——, Treasurer."

4. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all notes of young men assisted by the Parent Society and of its Branches. Whenever, in his judgment, it may be important to have the notes deposited for safe keeping, at the places where they are given, he shall have the power of appointing such persons as he shall judge proper, for this purpose, and of giving them the necessary instructions, as his agents. When the notes thus given shall become due, it shall be his duty to give seasonable notice thereof to the persons by whom they have been given, unless they shall have been previously cancelled, or otherwise disposed of by the Board.

*To take charge of the notes of Beneficiaries.*

5. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of donations in clothing, and shall distribute the same agreeably to directions given by the Secretary, or such other person or persons as the Executive Committee of the Board shall appoint for this purpose.

*To receive and distribute donations in clothing.*

6. At each quarterly meeting of the Directors, the Treasurer shall make a report in writing on the state of the funds, mentioning, particularly, what amount there is

*To report the state of the funds.*

in the treasury at the time, subject to the immediate disposal of the Directors. He shall, also, furnish for publication quarterly, or oftener, if requested, a complete list of all donations to the Parent Society, and to its several Branches.

To report annually to the Society.

7. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to make a written Report to the Society, at each annual meeting, of all receipts and expenditures within the year; of the amount of the funds, and the manner of their investment; which Report shall be previously examined, and approved in writing, by an Auditing Committee, chosen by the Society.

To give bonds.

8. The Treasurer shall be bound for the faithful discharge of his duties, with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum, to be determined by the Directors.

---

## CHAPTER IV.

### OF EXAMINING COMMITTEES.

Examining Committees to be few.

1. The Board of Directors shall appoint such number of Examining Committees in different parts of the country, to examine and recommend candidates for patronage, as the convenience of applicants, and the interests of the Society, may require. But, as the duties to be performed are of a highly sacred and responsible nature, the undue multiplication of such Committees is to be studiously avoided. Where no special reasons exist for a larger number, each Committee shall consist of three persons.

Mode of examination.

2. When a candidate for patronage applies for examination, it shall be the duty of the Examining Committee, to whom the application is made, to institute a personal and faithful inquiry respecting his testimonials, his studies, his religious character; his motives in seeking an education for the Christian ministry, and his willingness to conform to the Rules of the American Education Society. If, after serious and full examination, the Committee shall be satisfied that the applicant possesses the character and qualifications required of beneficiaries by the Constitution and Rules of the Society, it shall be their duty to recommend him for patronage to the Board of Directors of the Parent Society, or of one of its Branches if the applicant reside

within the limits of a Branch Society. In their recommendation, the Committee shall state very particularly, *the name, age, residence, occupation, place of education, church connection*, and other important facts connected with the history or character of the applicant, together with an account of the testimonials furnished, and the *names of the persons* by whom they were furnished.

3. If, after examining a candidate, the Committee shall have doubts respecting his character and qualifications, while yet they are so far satisfied as to be unwilling to reject the application, they may state the grounds of their doubts, and recommend the applicant on condition of re-examination after a suitable period. Doubtful cases.

4. It shall be the duty of the several Examining Committees, to endeavor to impress the minds of those who apply for patronage with a deep sense of the momentous and solemn nature of their undertaking, to explain to them the principles upon which appropriations are made by this Society, and to apprise them of the necessity, which the Rules of the Society lay upon them, of making vigorous efforts to sustain themselves. It is recommended that every examination of candidates be introduced and closed with prayer. Applicants to be reminded of the nature of their undertaking.

5. Certificates and testimonials furnished any Examining Committee shall be regarded as the property of the Board of Directors of the Parent Society, and shall be carefully preserved till called for by them or their lawful agent; except, that in case an applicant shall not be received on trial, his papers may, if he requests it, be returned to him. Testimonials to be preserved till called for by the Board.

## CHAPTER V.

### OF BENEFICIARIES.

1. No person shall be considered a candidate for assistance, who has not pursued classical studies, and has not been a professor of religion for at least six months, and who has not attained to fourteen years of age. Who are to be regarded as candidates.

2. No person shall be patronized who does not furnish satisfactory evidence of promising talents, and decided piety, and who is not in the way of obtaining a *thorough*

classical and theological education, that is, either preparing to enter College; or a member of some regularly constituted College, where a thorough classical course is pursued; or engaged in theological studies with the design of taking a regular three years' course.

Steps to be taken  
by applicants in  
obtaining pa-  
tronage.

3. When a young man wishes to apply for patronage, he must pursue the following steps. *First.* He must obtain unequivocal testimonials from three or more serious and respectable persons best acquainted with him and his circumstances, (e. g.) his minister, instructor, a magistrate, or some other principal man in the vicinity, stating his age, place of residence, indigence, moral and religious character, including his church connection, talents, previous education, and serious desire to devote his life to the Christian ministry. These testimonials should be *sealed* papers, that the writers of them may speak freely, concerning the character of the applicants. *Secondly.* Having obtained these testimonials, the applicant must present his request for *examination and recommendation* to some Examining Committee in his neighborhood, or within the portion of the country to which he belongs. If no such Committee is known to have been appointed, the applicant or his friends may write, for information, to the Secretary of the Parent Society; or if he resides within the limits of a Branch Society, to the Secretary of that Branch.

Applicants ad-  
mitted on trial.

4. Whenever a young man has taken the above course, and been examined and recommended by an authorized Committee, to the Board of Directors of the Parent Society, or of one of its Branches, he may be *admitted on trial*, at the discretion of the Board, for a period of three months.

5. Every young man admitted on trial, or regularly received in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall renew his application, and make his returns to the Board *quarterly*, in season for each quarterly meeting, unless for special reasons a longer period shall have been granted by the Board of the Parent Society, and he shall do the same, with scrupulous exactness, according to the following form or schedule—which shall be regularly and punctually returned by all under the patronage of the Society, or of its Branches, in every stage of their education.

*Form to be used by persons preparing for College, or in College.*

SCHEDULE of A—B—, in —, under the patronage of the American Education Society, for the Quarter ending —.

I hereby declare it to be my serious purpose, to devote my life to the Christian ministry, and with that view to obtain a liberal Collegiate education, and to pursue a regular three years' course of theological study. For this purpose I solicit the patronage of the American Education Society.	
Standing 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th year.	REMARKS.
Weeks included in this account.	
Weeks study in this period.	
Price of Board per week.	
Expense for Board.	
Expense for Tuition.	
Expense for room and washing.	
Expense for Clothing.	
Expense for light and fuel.	
Expense for Books and Stationary.	
Incidental Expenses.	
Total expenses for the period now reported.	
Debts at the beginning of the period now reported, exclusive of dues to American Education Society.	
Received from Am. Ed. Soc. during this period.	
Received from other public funds and from friends.	
No. of weeks teaching school.	
Received for teaching school.	
Received for personal labor and services.	
Amount of receipts during the period now reported.	
Present debt, exclusive of dues to the Am. Ed. Soc.	

*Form to be used by Students in Theological Seminaries.*

SCHEDULE of A—B—, in a course of Theological Study in —, under the patronage of the American Education Society, for the Quarter ending —.

I hereby declare it to be my serious purpose to devote my life to the Christian ministry, and to pursue a three years' course of theological study. For this object I solicit the patronage of the American Education Society.	
Standing 1st, 2d, or 3d year.	REMARKS.
Weeks included in this account.	
Weeks study in this period.	
Price of Board per week.	
Expense for Board.	
Expense for Tuition.	
Expense for room and washing.	
Expense for Clothing.	
Expense for light and fuel.	
Expense for Books and Stationary.	
Incidental Expenses.	
Total expenses for the period now reported.	
Debts at the beginning of the period now reported, exclusive of dues to American Education Society.	
Received from Am. Ed. Soc. during this period.	
Received from other public funds and from friends.	
No. of weeks teaching school.	
Received for teaching school.	
Received for personal labor and services.	
Amount of receipts during the period now reported.	
Present debt, exclusive of dues to the Am. Ed. Soc.	



Schedule to be examined, and certificate made by the senior instructor.

6. When the applicant shall have filled the blanks in one or other of the above forms, according to the stage of education in which he is pursuing his studies, he shall give the schedule to the principal officer or instructor of the Institution with which he is connected, who must subscribe the following declaration, on some part of the same, before it can be received by the Board of Directors.

"I certify that I have examined the within [or above] accounts and that I believe the same to be correct; and also that the persons herein named, sustain the character required of beneficiaries by the Constitution and Rules of the American Education Society."\*

[Date.]

A—— B——.

Note for each appropriation if not sent, to be certified.

7. If the note given for his preceding grant, has not been forwarded by the applicant to the Treasurer of the Parent Society, he shall give the schedule, before sending it, to such person as the Treasurer of the Parent Society may have authorized to receive notes for safe keeping, whose signature to the following declaration written upon the schedule, shall be given, before it can be received by the Directors.

"I certify that I have received, for safe keeping, the notes of the within [or above] mentioned beneficiaries of the American Education Society, for their last grant; which notes are subject to the order of the Directors of the American Education Society."

[Date.]

A—— B——, { Agent for the Treasurer  
of the Am. Ed. Society.

Beneficiaries to have a certificate of their reception.

8. Every young man, upon being received, shall be furnished with a certificate of his admission, signed by the Secretary of the Parent Society.

\* That instructors may be at no loss to understand the import of this declaration, the article of the Constitution is here inserted, which explains it.—"Art. 6. Qualified candidates may be aided, in each stage of preparatory education for the ministry; but, except in very singular cases, no applicant shall be assisted, even in the first stage, who shall not produce, from serious and respectable characters, unequivocal testimonials of hopeful piety, promising talents, and real indigence; nor shall any person be continued on this foundation, whose instructor or instructors, except in very special cases, shall not annually exhibit to the Directors satisfactory evidence, that in point of genius, diligence, literary progress, morals, and piety, he is a proper character to receive aid from these sacred funds; in addition to which, each beneficiary, after his admission into any college, shall annually exhibit to the Directors, a written declaration, that it continues to be his serious purpose to devote his life to the gospel ministry."—No young man of doubtful moral or religious character, or whose talents and scholarship fall decidedly below mediocrity, can be sustained consistently with this article. The *annual* returns required in the above article of the constitution, are superseded by the quarterly returns and certificates on the schedules.

9. Young men who shall have passed through the preparatory course of study required by the American Education Society, and in conformity to the Rules, shall be entitled to an honorable Testimonial certifying the fact, and signed by the President and Secretary. If any young man shall, at any time, while under patronage, wish to close his connection with the Society, he shall make known his wishes to the Secretary of the Parent Society; and, provided he has maintained the character required, and conformed to the Rules, he shall receive an honorable dismission.

Entitled to an honorable Testimonial or Certificate of dismission.

10. All, in every stage of their education, shall be regarded as standing upon their character; and shall be liable to have their patronage discontinued for improper conduct of any kind, at the discretion of the Directors of the Parent Society, or if they are under the immediate care of a Branch, at the discretion of the Board of such Branch, with the concurrence of the Board of the Parent Society. Instances of gross fraud or imposition, should they occur, may be exposed publicly, at the discretion of the Directors in like manner.

Patronage dependent on character in every stage.

11. If any young man, under the patronage of this Society, shall enter into the marriage state during his course of study, his appropriations shall cease.

Those who enter the marriage state.

12. If any young man, under the patronage of the Society, shall neglect to report himself in the manner required in the 5th section of this chapter, twice in succession, without giving any explanation of his omission, he shall be considered irregular, and on renewing his application for aid, shall be liable to re-examination and to a second admission on trial, at the discretion of the Directors either of the Parent Society, or if he resides within the limits of a Branch, at the discretion of its Board of Directors.

Persons not reporting themselves.

13. Beneficiaries of other Education Societies, applying for patronage to this Society, must exhibit satisfactory evidence of previous good standing in the Societies with which they have been connected, and must furnish an Examining Committee of this Society with satisfactory evidence of their attainments and piety, and be recommended by them to its patronage, before they can be received either upon trial, or regularly admitted.

Beneficiaries of other Societies who apply to this.

Exercise and  
productive labor  
recommended.

14. It is desired and expected of all under patronage, that a portion of every day will be employed, as there may be opportunity, in useful exercise and in productive labor, with a view of promoting vigorous health, and of enabling them to do something towards defraying the expenses of their education.

Growth in piety.

15. Every beneficiary of this Society should regard it as an object of primary importance to grow continually in a spirit of enlightened devotion, and of fervent piety, deeply impressed with the sentiment, that without this, all his other acquisitions will be comparatively of little worth, either to himself, or to the Church of Christ. It is, therefore, affectionately and earnestly recommended to every beneficiary, that he daily spend a portion of time in devout meditation, reading the Scriptures with a view to a personal and practical application, and in humble and fervent prayer; that the Sabbath be faithfully employed in religious duties, social and secret, and that associations for prayer and religious improvement be attended as circumstances shall permit.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Amount appro-  
priated.

1. The amount appropriated to young men under patronage shall be the least with which they can be carried forward, consistently with health and a thorough education, after making suitable efforts to assist themselves, and receiving the aid of other public funds and of friends.

Sum per quarter.

2. The annual amount of appropriations to the young men in the first stage of education, shall be forty-eight dollars—twelve dollars for each quarter: to those in the second and third stages, seventy-five dollars; of which eighteen dollars shall be appropriated for each quarter ending in July and October; nineteen dollars for the quarter ending in January; and twenty dollars for the quarter ending in April. Where the board and tuition are furnished gratuitously, the quarterly appropriation shall be ten dollars.

Appropriations  
in the form of  
loans.

3. Appropriations in money shall be made in the form of loans, for which young men, whether of age or not,

shall give their notes, at the time of receiving them, in the following form—if under the direct superintendence of the Parent Society :

“For value received, I promise to pay the American Education Society, or order, \_\_\_\_\_ dollars in five years after my preparatory studies for the ministry shall have been closed, with interest from that time.”

Form of the notes.

[Residence and Date.]                      A——— B———.

For appropriations made to beneficiaries by Branch Societies, the following shall be the form used :

“For value received, I promise to pay the American Education Society, or order, (for the use of the \_\_\_\_\_ Branch of the American Education Society,) \_\_\_\_\_ dollars in five years after my preparatory studies for the ministry shall have been closed, with interest from that time; which on its being paid, is to be subject to the order of the Treasurer of said Branch Society.”

A——— B———.

On all sums paid by the beneficiaries of the Society within five years from the completion of their preparatory studies for the ministry, a discount of twelve per cent. per annum shall be allowed from the day of payment to the expiration of the said five years.

4. Upon receiving a new appropriation, young men shall be required, at the discretion of the Treasurer, to take up their former notes and give a new note, of the same form, for the amount. When a beneficiary has completed his whole course of study, or wishes to close his connection with the Society, he shall take up all the notes which he has formerly given, and put the amount into a new note.

Notes to be renewed at certain periods.

5. In case the future condition of those who are patronized by the Society, in consequence of any calamity, or of the service of the church to which they may be providentially called, or the peculiar situation in which they may be placed, shall, in the judgment of the Board, be found to be such, as to render it unsuitable for them to be called upon to pay the debt contracted for their edu-

Notes cancelled in certain cases.

cation, it shall be understood to be the right and duty of the Board, to relinquish in part, or to cancel, such debt, whenever they shall judge proper. The notes of young men patronized by a Branch Society, shall be relinquished in part, or cancelled by the concurrent vote of the Board of the Parent Society and of such Branch.

No appropriations to be made but at particular times and when the rules have been observed.

6. No appropriations shall be made to young men either by the Board of the Parent Society, or of a Branch Society, except at the regular meetings; and then no appropriations shall be made unless young men have conformed to the Rules in making out their returns. If an applicant has failed to make such returns in season for the meeting at which they should have been presented, they must be laid over till the next regular meeting; nor may an appropriation for the preceding period be allowed, if the failure of the applicant to forward his returns be owing to any fault of his, either in not making himself acquainted with the Rules, or in not taking the necessary pains to inform himself, and to observe them.

First appropriation, at the time of admission on trial.

7. A young man admitted on trial, shall receive his *first* appropriation at the same meeting in which he is admitted. But the sum granted, at one time, shall not exceed the appropriation allowed for one quarter, unless, on account of the distance of the applicant, he has been authorized by the Board of the Parent Society to make his returns and to receive his appropriations less frequently than once in a quarter.

Notice of appropriations to be given by the Secretary of the Parent Society.

8. Notice of appropriations shall be given to young men as early after being made as shall be convenient, by the Secretary of the Parent Society, and he shall direct how and where the funds are to be obtained. Persons authorized by the Treasurer of the Parent Society to receive the notes of young men, for safe keeping, shall in all cases, where it can be done, be the persons authorized to draw or to receive the funds thus appropriated, and shall take each young man's note for his appropriation at the time of paying it.

Appropriations by Branch Societies not to be paid till the Board of the Parent Society have concurred.

9. Where appropriations have been made by the Board of Directors of a Branch, the order of the Directors of such Branch for payment shall be suspended, until the Board of the Parent Society have held their corresponding meeting, and have concurred in the appropriations; and

the Secretary of such Branch, upon receiving official notice from the Secretary of the Parent Society that the appropriations have been concurred in, shall immediately forward the order for payment to the Treasurer of the Branch, mentioning the names of each individual for whom funds are to be drawn, with the amount voted to each, and directing the money to be paid to such person or persons, as the Directors of the Parent Society shall authorize to receive and distribute the appropriations. If the Board of the Parent Society do not concur in an appropriation made by the Board of a Branch, the reasons of such non-concurrence shall be forwarded, and payment suspended until a further investigation of the case shall enable both Boards to concur in their decision on the subject.

10. A list of appropriations made by the Board of the Parent Society at each quarterly meeting, and of all deficiencies in the several Branch Treasuries which they have voted to supply, shall be made out by the Clerk of the Board immediately after the meeting, with the usual order for payment. The former, the Treasurer shall pay to those who are authorized as his agents to draw for the money, upon receiving their respective orders; the latter, he shall forward directly, and without delay, to the Treasurers of the several Branch Societies in which the deficiencies may exist.

List of appropriations and deficiencies to be sent to the Treasurer.

11. Monies refunded by beneficiaries, appropriations to whom shall have been granted by a Branch Society, shall be pledged to the Branch Society by which the money was appropriated. The manner of redeeming this pledge shall be left to mutual arrangement between the Board of the Parent Society and the Boards of the several Branches.

Monies refunded to Branch Societies.

12. That there may be a thorough and uniform observance of the Rules of the Society, the Board of Directors shall keep a constant supply of Blanks, and of Blank Books, for the use of officers of Branch Societies and of all others concerned in the business of the Society, the expense of which shall be defrayed out of the Parent treasury.

Blanks for accounts, &c. to be furnished by the Board.

## CHAPTER VII.

## SCHOLARSHIPS.

**Scholarships of two kinds.** 1. Scholarships shall be of two descriptions, Permanent and Temporary. A Permanent scholarship shall consist of one thousand dollars, the income only of which shall be appropriated. A Temporary scholarship shall consist of an annuity, or subscription of seventy-five dollars a year, continued for a period of seven years.

**One young man to be educated with the aid of a single scholarship.** 2. For every Temporary scholarship which may be intrusted to the Society, the Directors will aim to educate one young man for the ministry; and for every Permanent scholarship founded and secured to the Society, the Directors will educate a succession of ministers of the gospel, as fast as the income will permit.

**Scholarships to receive a name.** 3. In cases where a scholarship is founded by an individual, it shall be designated by the name of the donor, unless the donor shall affix to it some other name; and where a scholarship is founded by several individuals, it shall be called by such name as they may agree upon, or if none is given, by such name as the Directors shall give it.

**Donors may nominate beneficiaries.** 4. Donors wishing to nominate young men to their respective foundations, may have the right of doing so, provided the persons so nominated shall, in all respects, possess the character required, and shall conform to the Rules of the Society.

**Regular beneficiaries, only, eligible.** 5. Regular beneficiaries, in either stage of their education, shall be placed upon scholarships, and each scholarship shall have some such beneficiary placed upon it as speedily as may be, after it is established.

**Branch Societies to nominate.** 6. Branch Societies shall be requested to nominate young men under their particular care to scholarships obtained within their limits, unless the donors themselves reserve this privilege.

**Income of Scholarships pledged to Branch Societies to be transmitted.** 7. The income of permanent scholarships, pledged to the Board of Directors of a Branch, shall be transmitted by the Treasurer of the Parent Society to the Treasurer of such Branch.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### BRANCH SOCIETIES.

1. Each Branch and its Board of Directors will aim to conform all their proceedings to the Rules and Regulations of the Parent Society, and especially to the fundamental principles of the Constitution.

Branches to conform to the Constitution and Rules of the Parent Society.

2. The territorial limits within which the operations of the several Branches shall be confined, shall be a matter of mutual arrangement between the Board of Directors of the Parent Society, and the Board of each Branch respectively.

To have territorial limits.

3. Young men residing, or expecting to reside, within the limits of a particular Branch Society, and applying for aid, shall be examined and recommended by a committee of three, two of whom shall be appointed by the Directors of such Branch Society, and one by the Directors of the Parent Society; and the recommendation of this committee, or of a majority of them, shall be an essential prerequisite to the receiving any person upon the funds, either of the Branch, or of the Parent Society: provided, however, that in case the instructors, donors, or guardians, under whose care beneficiaries are placed, or by whom they are supported, shall find it most convenient, or for other reasons desirable, that such examination should be conducted by a committee appointed wholly by the Directors of the Parent Society,—the wishes of such instructors, donors, or guardians, may be gratified, at the discretion of the Directors of that Society.

Applications for aid.

4. There shall be one Examining Committee, appointed as above mentioned, within the limits of each Branch; and although the multiplication of Examining Committees beyond what is absolutely necessary, is to be carefully guarded against, yet if one should not be found to be sufficient, another or more may be appointed, in addition, upon recommendation of the Board of Directors of the Branch Society, and with the sanction of the Board of Directors of the Parent Society.

Examining Committees.

5. The Board of Directors of the Parent Society, except where special reasons shall make it inexpedient, or inconvenient, will transfer the beneficiaries which it may

Beneficiaries to be transferred.



already have within the limits of any Branch Society, to the immediate care of the Board of Directors of **such** Branch.

Beneficiaries removing from one place to another.

6. Beneficiaries removing from the limits of the Parent Society into those of a Branch, or from one *Branch* into another, shall be regarded as removing their relation to the Branch within whose limits they are to reside.—Or, if they remove from the limits of a Branch, to a place within the limits of the Parent Society, they will come under the immediate superintendence of that Society.

Accounts kept in the name of the Parent Society.

7. All accounts with beneficiaries shall be kept in the name of the Parent Society; and their periodical or other returns, shall be directed and regularly transmitted to the Board of Directors of that Society.

Supervision of the Secretary.

8. The special care and supervision which the Secretary of the Parent Society is required to take of beneficiaries in the various stages of their preparatory studies, shall be exercised without distinction over those who are under the immediate supervision of the Parent Society and of its Branches.

Raising funds.

9. The Board of Directors of each Branch, are expected to co-operate with the Directors of the Parent Society in raising funds within its limits, by conferring with the Secretary of the Parent Society, and by appointing agents to assist him in the work of solicitation within those limits, when desired; but nothing contained in this regulation shall be construed as prohibiting the Board of any Branch from adopting measures of their own for raising funds, when a co-operation with the Parent Society cannot for any reason, be conveniently or speedily had.

Principal of Scholarships held by the Parent Society.

10. The Parent Society, being an incorporated institution, with an ample charter for holding funds, all donations given for the purpose of founding permanent scholarships, whether by individuals or associations, shall be given directly for that Society; but the income of such as are given within the limits of a Branch Society, shall be pledged to the Board of Directors of such Branch to be appropriated by them, according to the provisions of the general constitution. All donations for immediate use, and all temporary scholarships within the limits of a Branch and sent to its treasury, shall be pledged in like manner: provided that nothing in this article shall be con-

sidered as restraining, or in any way affecting the liberty of donors to make such an arrangement in regard to their donations as they may think proper.

11. It shall be the duty of the Board of each Branch **Meetings.** Society, to meet quarterly, at least two weeks previous to the *second Wednesday of January, April, July, and October*, to receive the returns of beneficiaries under their care; to appropriate the funds at their disposal; to attend to the applications of new beneficiaries; and to transact any other business which may be important to the welfare of that part of the general concern which is confided to their care.

12. The Treasurer of each Branch shall be required to make a quarterly report, to its Board of Directors, of the state of the treasury, noting particularly the amount of disposable funds, which is possessed at the time; he shall also be required to forward a duplicate of the same report, including a complete and accurate list of donations for the quarter, to the Treasurer of the Parent Society; and for all funds in his hands, or under his care, belonging to the General Society, he shall forward a certificate to its Treasurer. **Treasurer of the Branch to report quarterly.**

13. Surplus funds in the treasury of any Branch Society, shall be transmitted to the general treasury, or made subject to its order at least once a year, and oftener where arrangements for that end shall be mutually entered into, by the Board of the Parent Society and the Board of any Branch. **Surplus Funds.**

14. Schedules, containing the pecuniary accounts of beneficiaries, with their renewed applications for aid, shall be made out, and returned quarterly. They must make their returns to the Secretary of the Branch, in season for the quarterly meeting of its Directors; and when those returns have been acted upon by them, they shall be sent by the Secretary of the Branch to the Secretary of the Parent Society, in season for the quarterly meeting of their Board of Directors, with an official note, stating how much has been appropriated by the Board of the Branch Society, and how much will be necessary from the Board of the Parent Society to complete the appropriation. **Schedules.**

Differences of opinion to be referred to the Parent Society.

15. In case of a difference of opinion, between the Board of the Parent Society, and the Board of a Branch, the subject shall be referred to the decision of the Parent Society at a legal meeting, as a portion of the members of that Society are chosen from within the limits of each Branch.

Alterations and amendments.

Other Rules and Regulations may hereafter be added, or those which are here specified may be altered or amended, as experience may suggest to be necessary.

**TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING**  
**OF THE**  
**AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.**

---

THE Society held its Twentieth Annual Meeting, on Thursday, May 12, 1836, at four o'clock, P. M. in the Rooms of the Presbyterian Education Society, New York.

THE HON. SAMUEL HUBBARD, LL. D., President of the Society, not being present, ZACHARIAH LEWIS, Esq., of Brooklyn, New York, was appointed Chairman of the meeting.

THE Rev. Professor STUART, of Andover, Massachusetts, opened the meeting with prayer.

THE Rev. JOHN J. OWEN, New York, was requested to act as Clerk.

THE minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read by the Secretary.

THE reading of the Report of the Directors, and also the Report of the Treasurer, was postponed to the time of the public meeting, to be held in the evening.

THE officers of the Society for the ensuing year were chosen.

THE Society adjourned to meet at half past seven o'clock, P. M. in the Broadway Tabernacle.

THE Society met according to adjournment. THE Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D., of Andover, Massachusetts, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair.

THE services were commenced with prayer, by Rev. JOHN CODMAN, D. D., of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

THE Treasurer, HARDY ROPES, Esq., not being present, his Annual Report, certified by the Hon. PLINY CUTLER, as Auditor, was read by OLIVER WILLCOX, Esq., Treasurer of the Presbyterian Education Society; and the same was accepted and adopted.

An abstract of the Report was read by the Rev. WILLIAM PATTON, of New York.

On motion of Rev. SAMUEL FISHER, D. D., of Patterson, New Jersey, seconded by Rev. NATHAN B. CROCKER, D. D., of Providence, Rhode Island,

*Resolved*, That the Report, an abstract of which has now been read, be accepted and adopted, and be printed under the direction of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Rev. JOHN TODD, of Northampton, Massachusetts, seconded by Rev. SYLVESTER EATON, of Patterson, New Jersey,

*Resolved*, That the peculiar state of this country and of the world, demands vigorous and increased efforts to raise up a holy and devoted ministry.

On motion of Rev. ANSEL R. CLARK, of Hudson, Ohio, seconded by Rev. ELIAKIM PHELPS, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

*Resolved*, That the command of Christ to 'go and teach all nations,' requires of the church to educate, as well as to send forth, men in sufficient numbers for the immediate accomplishment of the work.

On motion of Rev. WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG, one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, seconded by Rev. ANSEL NASH, of Bloomfield, Connecticut,

*Resolved*, That in view of the urgent and increasing demand for thoroughly educated ministers of the gospel, throughout the unevangelized world, the American Education Society ought to be sustained by the fervent prayers, the liberal contributions, and the cordial co-operation of all who desire the glory of Christ, in the salvation of men.

On motion of Rev. Dr. COGSWELL, Secretary of the Society, seconded by Rev. SAMUEL S. SCHMUCKER, D. D., of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania,

*Resolved*, That the American Education Society, in view of the magnitude of the work in which it is engaged, and the vast importance of its speedy accomplishment, does most cordially rejoice in the efforts of all other evangelical Education Societies whose object is to increase the number of pious, learned, and efficient ministers of Jesus Christ.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. SCHMUCKER, TODD, CLARK, ARMSTRONG, and the Secretary.\*

The meeting was then closed with the benediction by Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, President of Amherst College.

\* Appendix A.

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

### PRESIDENT.

HON. SAMUEL HUBBARD, LL. D.

### VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, Esq.

### HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. WILLIAM REED, Marblehead, Mass.  
Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, LL. D. Sharon, Conn.  
ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. Philadelphia.  
JOHN BOLTON, Esq. New York.  
Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, D. D., LL. D. Philadelphia.  
Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D., LL. D. Pres. Yale College.  
Rev. ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D., LL. D. Pres. Union College.  
Rt. Rev. ALEXANDER V. GRISWOLD, D. D. Boston, Mass.  
Rev. JOSHUA BATES, D. D. Pres. Middlebury College.  
Rev. HENRY DAVIS, D. D. Clinton, N. Y.  
WILLIAM SEABROOK, Esq. Edisto Island, S. C.  
Rev. DANIEL DANA, D. D. Newburyport, Mass.  
Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN, D. D. Pres. Bowdoin College.  
Rev. NATHANAEL EMMONS, D. D. Franklin, Mass.  
Rev. EDWARD D. GRIFFIN, D. D. Pres. Williams College.  
Rev. JAMES RICHARDS, D. D. Prof. Auburn Theological Seminary.  
Rev. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D. Pres. Lane Seminary.  
Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D. Pres. Amherst College.  
Rev. NATHAN LORD, D. D. Pres. Dartmouth College.  
Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D. Pres. Brown University.  
Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D. Prof. Andover Theol. Seminary.  
Rev. JAMES M. MATTHEWS, D. D. Chancellor N. Y. University.  
Rev. SERENO E. DWIGHT, D. D. New York.  
Rev. JOSEPH PENNY, D. D. Pres. Hamilton College.  
Rev. JOHN WHEELER, D. D. Pres. University of Vermont.  
Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D. Newark, N. J.  
Rev. ROBERT H. BISHOP, D. D. Pres. Miami University.  
Rev. GEORGE E. PIERCE, Pres. Western Reserve College.  
Rev. BENNET TYLER, D. D. Pres. Connecticut Theol. Institute.  
Rev. ENOCH POND, D. D. Prof. Bangor Theological Seminary.  
Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, Pres. Illinois College.

### DIRECTORS.

Rev. ABIEL HOLMES, D. D., LL. D.  
Rev. BROWN EMERSON, D. D.  
Rev. WARREN FAY, D. D.  
JOHN TAPPAN, Esq.  
ARTHUR TAPPAN, Esq.  
Hon. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG.  
Rev. JOHN CODMAN, D. D.  
Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, D. D.  
Rev. SAMUEL GILE.  
Rev. RALPH EMERSON, D. D.  
Rev. WILLIAM PATTON.  
  
Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, D. D. *Secretary.*  
  
HARDY ROPES, Esq. *Treasurer.*  
  
Hon. PLINY CUTLER, *Auditor.*

## EXAMINING COMMITTEES,

Appointed to examine and recommend candidates for patronage. In this list, the *location* of each Committee is stated, and *one member* is mentioned, to whom application may be made by those who wish for assistance from the funds.

Bangor,	Maine,	Rev. ENOCH POND, D. D.
Waterville,	do.	Rev. RUFUS BASCOCK, D. D.
Brunswick,	do.	Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN, D. D.
Portland,	do.	Rev. JOSEPH VAIL.
Hanover,	New Hampshire,	Rev. NATHAN LORD, D. D.
Concord,	do.	Rev. NATHANIEL BOUTON.
Keene,	do.	Rev. Z. S. BARSTOW.
Middlebury,	Vermont,	Rev. JOSHUA BATES, D. D.
Burlington,	do.	Rev. JOHN WHEELER, D. D.
Manchester,	do.	Rev. LYMAN COLEMAN.
Boston,	Massachusetts,	Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, D. D.
Andover,	do.	Rev. RALPH EMERSON, D. D.
Amherst,	do.	Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.
Williamstown,	do.	Rev. EDWARD D. GRIFFIN, D. D.
Leicester,	do.	Rev. JOHN NELSON.
Providence,	Rhode Island,	Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D.
New Haven,	Connecticut,	Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D.
Hartford,	do.	Rev. JOEL HAWES, D. D.
East Windsor,	do.	Rev. BENNET TYLER, D. D.
New York,	New York,	Rev. WILLIAM PATTON.
Schenectady,	do.	Rev. ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D.
Troy,	do.	Rev. N. S. S. BEMAN, D. D.
Kingsborough,	do.	Rev. ELISHA YALE.
Clinton,	do.	Rev. ASAHEL S. NORTON, D. D.
Potadam,	do.	Rev. ASA BRAINERD.
Catskill,	do.	Rev. DAVID PORTER, D. D.
Fort Covington,	do.	Rev. AARON PORTER.
Auburn,	do.	Rev. JAMES RICHARDS, D. D.
Geneva,	do.	Rev. PHILIP O. HAY.
Rochester,	do.	
Oxford,	do.	Rev. JAMES ABELL.
Dunkirk,	do.	Rev. TIMOTHY STILLMAN.
Champlain,	do.	Rev. MOSES CHASE.
Princeton,	New Jersey,	Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D.
Gettysburg,	Pennsylvania,	Rev. S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D.
Philadelphia,	do.	Rev. ELIAKIM PHELPS.
Easton,	do.	Rev. GEORGE JUNKIN, D. D.
Canonsburg,	do.	Rev. MATTHEW BROWN, D. D.
Washington,	do.	Rev. DAVID MCCONNAUGHY, D. D.
Wilmington,	Delaware,	Rev. ELIPHALET W. GILBERT.
Washington,	District Columbia,	Rev. STEPHEN CHAPIN, D. D.
Baltimore,	Maryland,	Rev. JAMES G. HAMNER.
Prince Edward,	Virginia,	Rev. GEORGE A. BAXTER, D. D.
Chapel Hill,	North Carolina,	
Charleston,	South Carolina,	
Columbia,	do.	
Athens,	Georgia,	
Washington,	South Alabama,	
Maryville,	do.	
Knoxville,	East Tennessee,	
Nashville,	do.	
Columbia,	West Tennessee,	
Danville,	do.	
Cincinnati,	Kentucky,	
Oxford,	Ohio,	
Athens,	do.	
Columbus,	do.	
Ripley,	do.	
Marietta,	do.	
Milan,	do.	
Burton,	do.	
Gambier,	do.	
Hudson,	do.	
Detroit,	Michigan,	
Bloomington,	Indiana,	
Hanover,	do.	
Jacksonville,	Illinois,	
Montreal,	Lower Canada,	
		Rev. JASPER ADAMS, D. D.
		Rev. THOMAS GOULDING, D. D.
		Rev. ALONZO CHURCH, D. D.
		Rev. ROBERT HOLMAN.
		Rev. ISAAC ANDERSON, D. D.
		Rev. JOSEPH ESTABROOK.
		Rev. PHILIP LINDLEY, D. D.
		Rev. BENJAMIN LABAREE.
		Rev. JOHN C. YOUNG.
		Rev. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D.
		Rev. ROBERT H. BISHOP, D. D.
		Rev. ROBERT G. WILSON, D. D.
		Rev. JAMES HOGE, D. D.
		Rev. JOHN RANKIN.
		Rev. LUTHER G. BINGHAM.
		Rev. EVERTON JUDSON.
		Rev. DEXTER WITTER.
		Rt. Rev. C. P. McILVAINE, D. D.
		Rev. GEORGE E. PIERCE.
		Rev. JOHN P. CLEVELAND.
		Rev. ANDREW WYLLIE, D. D.
		Rev. JOHN MATTHEWS, D. D.
		Rev. EDWARD BEECHER.
		Rev. GEORGE W. PERKINS.

## MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

### *Presidents of Branch Societies, who are, ex-officio, Members of the Parent Society, and Honorary Members of its Board of Directors.*

Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN, D. D., President of Maine Branch.  
 Rev. NATHAN LORD, D. D., President of New Hampshire Branch.  
 Hon. SAMUEL PRENTISS, LL. D., President of North Western Ed. Society.  
 Hon. THOMAS DAY, President of Connecticut Branch.  
 Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D., President of Presbyterian Ed. Soc.  
 Hon. PETER HITCHCOCK, President of Western Education Society.  
 Rev. GEORGE E. PIERCE, President of Western Reserve Branch.  
 Rev. JOHN M. DICKEY, President of Indiana Branch.  
 Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, President of Illinois Branch.

### *Honorary Vice Presidents, by the donation of five hundred dollars and over.*

Mr. DAVID DUNLAP, Brunswick, Maine.	Hon. PLINY CUTLER, Boston.
Hon. SAMUEL HUBBARD, LL. D. Boston, Ms.	Mr. JOHN C. PROCTOR, do.
Mr. HENRY HOMES, do.	Hon. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, do.
Mr. JOSIAH BUMSTEAD, do.	Mr. EBENEZER PARKER, New York.
Mr. DANIEL SAFFORD, do.	Mr. EDMUND MUNROE, Boston.
Mr. SAMUEL TRAIN, do.	Rev. JOHN CODMAN, D. D. Dorchester.
Mr. THOMAS VOSE, do.	Hon. WM. B. BANISTER, Newburyport.
Mr. LOT WHEELWRIGHT, do.	DAVID MACK, Esq. Middlefield.
JOHN TAPPAN, Esq. do.	Doct. JESSE WHEATON, Dedham.
Mr. AARON P. CLEVELAND, do.	Mr. LEVI WILD, Braintree.
Mr. JAMES MEANS, do.	Mr. JONATHAN NEWCOMB, do.
Mr. SIMON PALMER, do.	Rev. WALTER H. BIDWELL, Medfield.
Mr. RICHARD COBB, do.	

### *Honorary Vice Presidents; being Presidents of Auxiliary Societies from which one thousand dollars or more, are annually received.*

WILLIAM J. HUBBARD, Esq., President of the Boston Auxiliary Society.  
 Hon. SALEM TOWNIE, President of the Worcester South Auxiliary.  
 Rev. JOHN BROWN, D. D., President of the Hampshire Auxiliary Society.  
 Rev. HENRY DAVIS, D. D. President of the Utica Agency.  
 Hon. NATHANIEL W. HOWELL, LL. D., President of the Western Education Society, N. Y.  
 NATHANIEL MILLER, M. D., President of the Norfolk Auxiliary Society.

### *Members constituted such, by DONATION, previous to May, 1826.*

John Adams, Esq.	Palmyra	N. Y.	Rev. David Brigham	Randolph	Mass.
Rev. J. O. Andrew	Columbia	S. C.	Mr. James Brown	Danvers	
Rufus Anderson	Boston	Mass.	Rev. S. T. Bucklin	Marlborough	
Thomas Andros	Berkley		Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.	Dedham	
J. R. Arnold.	Waterbury	Conn.	Jonathan Burr	Boston	
Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong	Boston	Mass.	Luther Bailey	Medway	
Mr. Daniel Atwood	Pelham	N. H.	Mrs. Christian Baker	Boston	
Rev. Alvan Bond	Norwich	Conn.	Rev. Samuel Backus	Palmer	
Hosea Beckley	Dummerston	Vt.	John Blatchford	Bridgeport	Conn.
Z. S. Barstow	Keene	N. H.	William Bonney	New Canaan	
Abraham Bodwell	Sanbornton		Diodate Brockway	Ellington	
Moses Bradford	Francestown		N. S. S. Beman, D. D.	Troy	N. Y.
Abraham Burnham	Pembroke		Caleb Burge	Utica	
Amos W. Burnham	Rindge		Rufus W. Bailey	Richland	S. C.
Nathaniel Bouton	Concord		Arthur Bouist	Charleston	
Joseph Bennett	Woburn		Joseph Bryant, Esq.	Mount Zion	Ga.
John Boardman	Douglas	Mass.	Rev. Joseph Bullen		
Artemas Boies	Boston		Mr. Josiah Bamstead	Boston	Mass.
James Bradford	Sheffield		Rev. Norris Bull	Genesee	N. Y.
Isaac Briggs	Chatham		Asa Cummings	Portland	Me.



Rev. John H. Church, D. D.	Pelham	N. H.	Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.	Philadelphia	Pa.
Phineas Cooke	Lebanon		R. Glenn	E. Tenn.	
Enoch Corser	Loddon		Samuel Harris	Dublin	N. H.
Dana Claves	Plainfield		Walter Harris, D. D.	Dunbarton	
Jacob Cummings	Sharon	Mass.	Roger C. Hatch		
Seth Chapin			Jacob Haven	Croyden	
Daniel A. Clark	Adams	N. Y.	Isaac Hurd	Exeter	
Joseph Chickering	Phillipston	Mass.	Sewall Harding	Waltham	Mass.
Mr. Aaron P. Cleveland	Boston		Roswell Hawkes	Peru	
Rev. Oliver Cobb, D. D.	Rochester		William A. Hawley	Hinsdale	
Mr. Richard Cobb	Boston		Calvin Hitchcock	Randolph	
Rev. John Codman, D. D.	Dorchester		Edward Hitchcock	Amherst	
Timothy M. Cooley, D. D.	Granville		Willard Holbrook	Rowley	
John Crane, D. D.	Northbridge		Sylvester Holmes	New Bedford	
Hon. Pliny Cutler	Boston		Jonathan Homer, D. D.	Newton	
Rev. Josiah Clark	Rutland		Mr. Henry Homes	Boston	
Jonathan Cogswell	East Windsor Conn.		John Hopkins, Esq.	Northampton	
Salmon Cone	Colchester		Hon. Samuel Hoar	Concord	
John R. Crane	Middletown		Rev. Nathaniel Howe	Hopkinton	
Stephen Crosby	Turkey Hill		Hon. Samuel Hubbard, L. L. D.	Boston	
Chester Colton	Lyme		Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D.	Amherst	Conn.
William Chester			David L. Hunn	New London	
Samuel C. Caldwell	Mecklenburg	N. C.	Daniel Huntington	Hartford	
James Clark, Esq.	Edisto Island	S. C.	Joel Hawes, D. D.		
Alexander Carter, Esq.	Burke Co.	Ga.	Prince Hawes		
Rev. William Calhoun	Augusta Co.		Nathaniel Hewitt, D. D.	Bridgeport	
Alonzo Church, D. D.	Athens		Daniel Hemenway	Granby	
Baron Campagne	Plifcon	Switz'd	John Hyde	Preston	
Rev. Paul Couch	N. Bridgewater, Ms.		J. P. K. Henshaw, D. D.	Baltimore	Md.
Mrs. Margaret Dean	Exeter	N. H.	John Henderson	Augusta Co.	Va.
Rev. Joshua Dodge	Moultonborough		Lavius Hyde	Sudbury	Mass.
Daniel Dana, D. D.	Newburyport	Mass.	Jacob Ide	Medway	
Elijah Demond	Holliston		Samuel Johnson	Winthrop	Me.
Luther F. Dimmick	Newburyport		Hon. William Jackson	Newton	Mass.
Gordon Dorrance	Windsor		Rev. David Jewett	Boxford	
Edwin W. Dwight	Richmond		William Jenks, D. D.	Boston	
Louis Dwight	Boston		Paul Jewett		
Samuel Dana	Marblehead		David Johnson	Orleans	
Aaron Dutton	Guilford	Conn.	Phineas Kingsley	Highgate	Vt.
Rodney G. Dennis	Somers		David Kellogg, D. D.	Framingham	Mass.
Jeremiah Day, D. D.	New Haven		David T. Kimball	Ipswich	
Sereno E. Dwight, D. D.	New York	N. Y.	Isaac Knapp	Westfield	
Baxter Dickinson	Cincinnati	O.	Asa King	Killingworth	Conn.
John B. Davis	Chester District	S. C.	David Kilpatrick	Back Creek	N. C.
Samuel Dowse, Esq.	Burke Co.	Ga.	John Lawton	Hillsborough	N. H.
Rev. John W. Ellingwood	Bath	Me.	Alexander Lovell	Phillipston	Mass.
Asa Eaton, D. D.	Boston	Mass.	Henry Lincoln		
Peter Eaton, D. D.	Boxford		David Long	Milford	Mass.
William Eaton	Charlotte	Vt.	Walter Lyon	Abington	Conn.
Justin Edwards, D. D.	Andover	Mass.	William States Lee	Edisto Island	S. C.
Alfred Ely, D. D.	Monson		James Legare, Esq.	Jones Island	
Brown Emerson, D. D.	Salem		Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D.	Hanover	N. H.
Reuben Emerson	South Reading		David Mack, Esq.	Middlefield	Mass.
Nath'l Emmous, D. D.	Franklin		Rev. Erastus Maltby	Taunton	
Joseph F. Fessenden	North Bridgton	Me.	Cyrus Mann	Westminster	
Jonathan French	Northampton	N. H.	Joseph Merrill	Dracut	
Jabez Fisher	Deering		Moses Miller	Heath	
James D. Farnsworth	Paxton	Mass.	Charles W. Milton	Newburyport	
Warren Fay, D. D.	Charlestown		Stephen Mason	Nantucket	
Joseph B. Felt	Boston		Allen M'Lean	Simsbury	Conn.
David D. Field	Stockbridge		Joel Mann	Greenwich	
Elisha Fiske	Wrentham		Abner Morse	Chester	N. J.
John Fiske	New Braintree		Jonathan Maxey, D. D.	Columbia	S. C.
Mr. John Foster	Andover		Mrs. Mary M'Kinne	Augusta	Ga.
Caleb Fisher, Esq.	Franklin		Rev. William M'Whir	Liberty Co.	
Rev. George Fisher	Harvard		Thomas Merideth	Savannah	
Eliphalet Gillet, D. D.	Hallowell	Me.	William Moderwell	Augusta	
Allen Greely	Turner		M. Murphy	Medway, Liberty Co.	
Ebenezer Gay	Bridgewater	Mass.	Mr. James Means	Boston	Mass.
Munson C. Gaylord	West Stockbridge		Edmund Munroe	do.	
Samuel Gile	Milton		Rev. Jonathan Nye	Claremont	N. H.
Levi Glezer, Esq.	Lenox		Jonathan Nash	Middlefield	Mass.
Rev. Joseph Goffe	Millbury		John Nelson	Leicester	
Henry Gray, Esq.	New York	N. Y.	Thomas Noyes	Needham	
Rev. Samuel Gay	Hubbardston	Mass.	Matthew Noyes	Northford	Conn.
Elijah Gridley	West Granby		Asahel Norton, D. D.	Clinton	N. Y.
Et. Rev. A. V. Griswold, D. D.	Boston		David Oliphant	York	Me.
Rev. Vinson Gould	Bernardston		Samuel Osgood, D. D.	Springfield	Mass.
Maltby Gelston	Sherman	Conn.	Edward L. Parker	Derry	N. H.
S. Goodrich	Berlin		William Patrick	Canterbury	
B. Gildersleeve	Charleston	S. C.	Israel W. Putnam	Middleboro'	Mass.
Ebenezer Gay	Sheffield	Conn.	John M. Putnam	Dunbarton	N. H.

## MEMBERS BY ELECTION.

31

Rev. Joshua Prentice	Northwood	N. H.	Rev. Ebenezer P. Sperry	Wenham	Mass.
Theop. Packard, d. d.	Shelburne	Mass.	Micah Stone	Brookfield	
Jeroboam Parker	Southbridge		Richard S. Storrs, d. d.	Braintree	
Calvin Park, d. d.	Stoughton		Moses Stuart	Andover	
Jonas Perkins	Braintree		Samuel Spring	East Hartford Conn.	
Gardiner B. Perry	Bradford		David Smith, d. d.	Durham	
Alonzo Phillips			John Smith, d. d.	Cooperstown N. Y.	
Jost. L. Pomroy	Worthington		Ethan Smith		
Enoch Pond, d. d.	Bangor	Me.	Wm. D. Snodgrass, d. d.	Troy	
Ebenezer Poor	Edgartown	Mass.	Julius Steele	Bloomfield	
Mr. Jacob Peabody	Boxford		William Seabrook, Esq.	Edisto Island S. C.	
Rev. Nathan Perkins, d. d.	W. Hartford	Conn.	Mr. Daniel Safford	Boston	Mass.
James Porter	Ashford		Rev. S. Saunders	South Salem N. Y.	
Noah Porter, d. d.	Farmington		Benjamin Tappan	Augusta	Me.
Grant Powers	Goshen		David Thurston	Winthrop	
Abielom Peters, d. d.	New York	N. Y.	James Tufts	Hinesburg	Vt.
Mr Ebenezer Parker	do.		John Tappan, Esq.	Boston	Mass.
Rev. Eliakim Phelps	Philadelphia	Pa.	Rev. Moses Thatcher	North Wrentham	
William Percy, d. d.	Charleston	S. C.	John Turner		
Benj. M. Palmer, d. d.	do.		Daniel Thomas	Abington	
Mr. Simeon Palmer	Boston	Mass.	Otis Thompson	Rehoboth	
Rev. Isaac Robinson	Stoddard	N. H.	Samuel Tolman	Dunstable	
Joseph Rowell	Cornish		Daniel Tomlinson	Oakham	
William F. Rowland	Exeter		William Tyler	South Hadley	
Peter Reed	Ludlow	Vt.	Mr. William Treadwell	Salem	
Asa Rand	Lowell	Mass.	— Tyler	Boxford	
Hon. William Reed	Marblehead		Samuel Train	Boston	
Rev. Jared Reid	Belchertown		Thomas Voss	do.	
Ezra Riply, d. d.	Concord		Gen. S. Van Rensselaer, LL. D.	Albany	N. Y.
Henry J. Ripley	Newton		Samuel H. Walley, Esq.	Boston	Mass.
William Ritchie	Needham		Mr. Asa Ward	do.	
Elisha Rockwood	Westborough		Rev. Samuel Ware	Amherst	
Otis Rockwood	Woodstock	Conn.	Aaron Warner	Gilmanston	N. H.
Thomas Robbins	Rochester	Mass.	Nathaniel Whitman	Billerica	Mass.
Robert Ralston, Esq.	Philadelphia	Pa.	Leonard Withington	Newbury	
Rev. Joshua Russell			Benjamin Wood	Upton	
Moses Sawyer	Gloucester	Mass.	Leonard Woods, d. d.	Andover	
Roswell Shurtliff, d. d.	Hanover	N. H.	B. R. Woodbridge	Norwich	
Eli Smith	Hollis		Benjamin Woodbury		
Luke A. Spofford	Scituate	Mass.	Elihuzer M. P. Wells	Boston	
John Sabin	Fitzwilliam	N. H.	Mr. Nathaniel Willis	do.	
Ledediah L. Stark	Brattleborough	Vt.	Charles Whipple	Newburyport	
Robinson Smiley	Springfield		S. V. S. Wilder, Esq.	New York	N. Y.
James Sabine	Bethel		Rev. Elipha White	Charleston	S. C.
Peter Sanborn	Reading	Mass.	Nathaniel Wells	Deerfield	N. H.
Reuben Sears			Abraham Wheeler	Candia	
Marshall Shedd	Burlington	Vt.	J. R. Wheelock	Greenburg	Ind.
Luther Sheldon	Easton	Mass.	Broughton White	Washington	N. H.
Thomas Shepard	Bristol	R. I.	Samuel Wood, d. d.	Boscawen	
Thomas Snell, d. d.	NorthBrookfield	Ms.	Cyrus Yale	Ware	Mass.

## MEMBERS BY ELECTION.

Rev. William Allen, d. d.	Brunswick	Me.	Rev. James K. Burch	Danville	Ky.
Ebenezer Alden, m. d.	Randolph	Mass.	Hugh Barr	Courtland	Al.
John Aiken, Esq.	Lowell		Robert H. Bishop, d. d.	Oxford	O.
Moses Allen, Esq.	New York	N. Y.	Thomas J. Biggs	Cincinnati	
Rev. Samuel C. Aiken	Cleveland	O.	Lyman Beecher, d. d.	do.	
Arch'd Alexander, d. d.	Princeton	N. J.	Edward Beecher	Jacksonville	Ill.
William J. Armstrong	Boston	Mass.	James Boorman, Esq.	New York	N. Y.
Jasper Adams, d. d.	Charleston	S. C.	Hon. Benjamin F. Butler	Washington	D. C.
Isaac Anderson, d. d.	Maryville	Tenn.	Rev. Albert Barnes	Philadelphia	Pa.
Nehemiah Adams	Boston	Mass.	His Ex. William Badger	Gilmanston	N. H.
Joshua Bates, d. d.	Middlebury	Vt.	Rev. Theron Baldwin	Jacksonville	Ill.
Matthew W. Baldwin, Esq.	Philadelphia	Pa.	George W. Blagden	Boston	Mass.
Mr. William B. Bixby	Vermont	Vt.	Thomas Brainerd	Cincinnati	O.
Hon. William B. Banister	Newburyport	Mass.	Hon. John H. Brockway	Ellington	Conn.
Joseph Battelle, Esq.	Norfolk	Conn.	Rev. Artemas Bullard	Cincinnati	O.
Rev. Leonard Bacon	New Haven		Charles Butler, Esq.	New York	N. Y.
Elihu W. Baldwin	Crawfordsville	Ind.	Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, d. d.	Rowley	Mass.
Thomas Bradford, Esq.	Philadelphia	Pa.	William Cogswell, d. d.	Boston	
Rev. John Breckenridge, d. d.	Princeton	N. J.	Samuel H. Cox, d. d.	Auburn	N. Y.
Matthew Brown, d. d.	Canonsburg	Pa.	Noah Coe	New Hartford	
George A. Baxter, d. d.	Prince Ed. Co.	Va.	Daniel L. Carroll, d. d.	Prince Edward	Va.
Gideon Blackburn, d. d.	Illinois		Ebenezer Choever	Newark	N. J.

Rev. James Carnahan, D. D.	Princeton	N. J.	Mr. John W. Leavitt	New York	N. Y.
Thomas Cummings, Esq.	Augusta	Ga.	Rev. Benjamin Labaree	Columbia	Tenn.
Rev. Charles Coffin, D. D.	Greenville	Tenn.	Zachariah Lewis, Esq.	Brooklyn	N. Y.
Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, D. D.		Ill.	Hon. Samuel Morril	Concord	N. H.
Rev. Ansel K. Clark	Hudson	O.	Rev. James Marsh, D. D.	Burlington	Vt.
John P. Cleveland	Detroit	M. T.	Thomas A. Merrill	Middlebury	
Thomas De Witt, D. D.	New York	N. Y.	Hon. Charles Marsh, LL. D.	Woodstock	
Henry Davis, D. D.	Clinton		David Mack, Jr.	Amherst	Mass.
Henry Dwight	Geneva		Rev. J. M. Matthews, D. D.	New York	N. Y.
George Duffield	Philadelphia	Pa.	James Milnor, D. D.	do.	
William B. De Witt	Harrisburg		Cyrus Mason	Providence	R. I.
Austin Dickinson	New York	N. Y.	Erskine Mason	New York	N. Y.
Hon. Thomas Day	Hartford	Conn.	Wm. McMurray, D. D.	do.	
Mr. Bela B. Edwards	Boston	Mass.	Henry Mills, D. D.	Auburn	
Rev. Ansel D. Eddy	Newark	N. J.	John L. Mason, Esq.	New York	N. Y.
Sylvester Eaton	Patterson		Sidney E. Morse, Esq.	do.	
Chauncey Eddy	Auburn	N. Y.	John Morrison, Esq.	do.	
Esra Stiles Ely, D. D.	Marion Co.	Mo.	Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D.	Princeton	N. J.
David Elliot, D. D.	Washington	Pa.	Philip Milledoler, D. D.	New Brunswick	
Adam Empie, D. D.	Williamsburg	Va.	John McDowell, D. D.	Philadelphia	Pa.
Ralph Emerson, D. D.	Andover	Mass.	T. McAuley, D. D.	New York	N. Y.
Thomas Elms, Esq.	Philadelphia		Lewis Mayer, D. D.	York	Pa.
Rev. John M. Ellis			William Maxwell, Esq.	Norfolk	Va.
Gen. Samuel Fessenden	Portland	Me.	Rev. Wm. A. McDowell, D. D.	Charleston	S. C.
Samuel Fletcher, Esq.	Concord	N. H.	Samuel W. McCracken	Maryville	Tenn.
Rev. Joy H. Fairchild	Boston	Mass.	Augustus Moore, Esq.	Cincinnati	O.
John Frost	Whitesboro'	N. Y.	Rev. John Matthews, D. D.	Hanover	Ind.
Samuel Fisher, D. D.	Patterson	N. J.	George W. McClelland, Esq.	Philadelphia	Pa.
Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, LL. D.	Newark		Rev. William L. Mather	Bath	Me.
fra Goodall, Esq.	Bath	N. H.	James Matheson, D. D.	Durham	Eng.
Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D.	Williamstown	Ms.	Ansel Nash	Bloomfield	Conn.
Simon Greenleaf, LL. D.	Cambridge		Prof. Samuel P. Newman	Brunswick	Me.
Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf	New York	N. Y.	Mr. Daniel Noyes	Boston	Mass.
E. W. Gilbert	Wilmington	D. I.	John Nitchie, Esq.	New York	N. Y.
Thomas Goulding, D. D.	Columbia	S. C.	Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	Schenectady	
Beriah Green	Whitesboro'	N. Y.	William Neill, D. D.	Philadelphia	Pa.
John L. Grant	Philadelphia	Pa.	Mr. Rufus L. Nevins	New York	N. Y.
Chas. B. Haddock	Hanover	N. H.	Hon. Mills Olcott	Hanover	N. H.
Erotus P. Hastings, Esq.	Detroit	M. T.	Rev. John J. Owen	New York	N. Y.
Rev. James G. Hamner	Baltimore	Md.	Hon. Edmund Parker	Amherst	N. H.
Abiel Holmes, D. D., LL. D.	Cambridge	Mass.	Rev. Joel Parker	New Orleans	La.
Henry Hill, Esq.	Boston		James Patterson	Philadelphia	Pa.
William J. Hubbard, Esq.	do.		Hiram Pratt, Esq.	Buffalo	N. Y.
Rensselaer Havens, Esq.	New York	N. Y.	Mr. John C. Proctor	Boston	Mass.
Richard T. Haines, Esq.	do.		Rev. William Patten, D. D.	Hartford	Conn.
Rev. Josiah Hopkins	Auburn		William Patton	New York	N. Y.
Otto S. Hoyt	Utica		Joseph Penny, D. D.	Clinton	
Hon. N. W. Howell, LL. D.	Canandaigua		Alex. Prouditt, D. D.	Salem	
Rev. Phillip C. Hay	Geneva		David Porter, D. D.	Catskill	
William T. Hamilton	Mobile	Al.	Reuben Post	Charleston	S. C.
Asa Hillyer, D. D.	Orange	N. J.	John D. Paxton	Danville	Ky.
Joseph Hornblower, Esq.	Newark		William S. Plumer	Richmond	Va.
Rev. Francis Herron, D. D.	Pittsburg	Pa.	Mr. Peletiah Peritt	New York	N. Y.
Samuel B. How, D. D.	Carlisle		Anson G. Phelps, Esq.	do.	
Luther Halsey, D. D.	Alleghany-town		Rev. George W. Perkins	Montreal	L. C.
Hon. Willard Hall	Wilmington	Del.	George E. Pierce	Hudson	O.
Rev. Robert Harden, D. D.	Columbia	Tenn.	Hon. Samuel Prentiss, LL. D.	Montpelier	Vt.
Darius Hoyt	Maryville		Hardy Ropes, Esq.	Boston	Mass.
Robert Holman	Washington	Al.	Rev. Benjamin H. Rice, D. D.	Princeton	N. J.
James Hoge, D. D.	Columbus	O.	James Richards, D. D.	Auburn	N. Y.
Horace Holden, Esq.	New York	N. Y.	Andrew Reed, D. D.	London	Eng.
Mr. Caleb O. Halsted	do.		Henry A. Rowland	New York	N. Y.
Wm. M. Halsted	do.		Heman Rood	Gilmanton	N. H.
Fisher How	do.		Hon. Ethan Shepley	Saco	Me.
Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield	do.		Lewis Strong	Northampton	Mass.
Hon. Peter Hitchcock	Burton	O.	Bradford Sumner, Esq.	Boston	
Rev. George Howe	Columbia	S. C.	Rev. John S. Stone	do.	
Ansel W. Ives, M. D.	New York	N. Y.	Thos. H. Skinner, D. D.	New York	N. Y.
Alexander Jones, Esq.	Providence	R. I.	Benj. Silliman, LL. D.	New Haven	Conn.
Rev. John Johnson	Newburg	N. Y.	Hon. John C. Smith, LL. D.	Sharon	
Gideon N. Judd	Philadelphia	Pa.	Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D.	New York	N. Y.
John Knox, D. D.	New York	N. Y.	W. B. Sprague, D. D.	Albany	
John Keep	Oberlin	O.	Ichabod S. Spencer	Brooklyn	
Prof. Ebenezer Kellogg	Williamstown	Mass.	James S. Seymour, Esq.	Auburn	
Francis S. Key, Esq.	Georgetown	D. C.	Rev. Sam'l S. Schmucker, D. D.	Gettysburg	Pa.
Rev. Edward N. Kirk	Albany	N. Y.	John Spaulding	Cincinnati	O.
Joel H. Lindsley	Marietta	O.	Thomas Sewall, M. D.	Washington	D. C.
Eleazer Lord, Esq.	New York	N. Y.	Rev. Calvin E. Stowe	Cincinnati	O.
Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, D. D.	do.		Julian M. Sturtevant	Jacksonville	Ill.
John Ludlow, D. D.	Philadelphia	Pa.	Alexander Seymour, Esq.	Cleveland	O.
Rev. Philip Lindsley, D. D.	Nashville	Tenn.	Rev. N. W. Taylor, D. D.	New Haven	Conn.
Henry Little	Cincinnati	O.	Mr. Wm. A. Tomlinson	New York	N. Y.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

33

Rev. Bennet Tyler, D. D.	East Windsor Conn.	Rev. John Woodbridge, D. D.	New York	N. Y.
William W. Turner	Hartford	Henry White	do.	
Eliphalet Terry, Esq.	do.	Oliver Wilcox, Esq.	do.	
Arthur Tappan, Esq.	New York	Rev. Moses Waddel, D. D.	Columbia	S. C.
Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D.	Troy	Rev. Alva Woods, D. D.	Tuasloosa	Al.
Stephen Taylor	Richmond	Joshua L. Wilson, D. D.	Cincinnati	O.
Mr. William A. Tomlinson	New York	Hon. Nathaniel Wright	do.	
Martin Thayer, Esq.	Philadelphia	Rev. R. G. Wilson, D. D.	Athens	
Knowles Taylor, Esq.	New York	Andrew Wylie, D. D.	Bloomington	Ind.
Rev. Franklin Y. Vail	Cincinnati	Mr. Marcus Wilber	New York	N. Y.
Adrian Van Sinderen, Esq.	Brooklyn	Rev. Hubbard Winslow	Boston	Mass.
Rev. John Wheeler, D. D.	Burlington	Elisha Yale	Kingsborough	N. Y.
Francis Wayland, D. D.	Providence	John C. Young	Danville	Ky.
Thomas T. Waterman	do.			

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Rev. William B. Adams	Portland	Me.	Rev. Jonathan B. Condit	Amherst	Mass.
Solomon Adams	Amherst	N. H.	Daniel Crosby	Charlestown	
Silas Aiken	Roxbury	Mass.	Robert Crowell	Essex	
J. S. C. Abbot	New York	N. Y.	Sumner G. Clapp	Enfield	
William Adams	Boston	Mass.	Jonas Colburn	Stonham	
Mr. William Adams	Cambridge		Tertius S. Clark	Haddam	Ct.
Rev. John A. Albro	Huntsville	Al.	Henry B. Camp	North Branford	
John Allan	Brunswick	Me.	Nehemiah Cleaveland, Esq.	Newbury	Mass.
George E. Adams	Harwich	Mass.	Rev. Jared Curtis	Charlestown	
Charles S. Adams	N. Stonington	Conn.	Joseph W. Cross	Boxborough	
Joseph Ayer	Quincy	Mass.	Chester Dewy	Pittsfield	
William F. Apthorp	Bucksport	Me.	Elijah Dexter	Plympton	
Mighill Blood	Hancock	N. H.	Emerson Davis	Westfield	
George C. Beckwith		Mass.	Mr. John Damon, Jr.	Reading	
Archibald Burgess	Falmouth		Rev. Calvin Durfy	Dedham	
Joshua Barrett	Danvers		John Dunlop, Esq.	Edinburgh	Scotland
Josiah Bent	Seekonk	N. Y.	Rev. Wm. T. Dwight	Portland	Me.
Milton P. Braman	Lowell		James T. Dickinson		
James O. Barney	Newton		Daniel Dow	Thompson	Conn.
Amos Blanchard	Shirley		Cornelius B. Everett	Norwich	
James Bates	New York	N. Y.	Ornan Eastman	New York	N. Y.
Hope Brown	Coventry	Conn.	Joshua Emery, Jr.	Fitchburg	Mass.
Milton Badger	Norwalk		John Q. A. Edgell	West Newbury	
Chauncey Booth	Southampton	N. Y.	Daniel Fitz	Ipswich	
Henry Benedict	Marietta	O.	Frederick Freeman	Northbridge	
Daniel Beers	Northbridge	Mass.	Samuel H. Fletcher	Brimfield	
Luther G. Bingham	Boscawen	N. H.	Joseph Fuller	Limerick	Me.
Michael Burditt	New Ipswich		Charles Freeman	Alfred	
Salmon Bennett	Templeton	Mass.	Albert W. Fisk	Fall River	Mass.
Joseph Barrett, Esq.	Bloomfield	Conn.	Orin Fowler	Blue Hill	Me.
Rev. Lemuel P. Bates	Springfield	Mass.	Jonathan Fisher	Northboro'	Mass.
John Bartlett	Charlestown		Samuel A. Fay	Boston	
Abraham C. Baldwin	Medfield		Charles Fitch	Windham	Ct.
Asa Bullard	Nantucket		Jesse Fisher	Dudley	Mass.
Walter H. Bidwell	Pittsfield		James H. Francis	Marlboro'	N. H.
William J. Breed	Portland	Me.	Moses G. Grosvenor	Fairhaven	Mass.
Horatio N. Brinamade			William Gould	Ipswich	
John Bradley, Esq.	Windham	N. H.	Miss Z. P. Grant	Dunstable	
Rev. Aaron B. Church	Manchester	Vt.	Rev. Eldad W. Goodman	Uxbridge	
Calvin Cutler	Carver	Mass.	David A. Grosvenor	Gloucester	
Lyman Coleman	Springfield		Wakefield Gale	Wallingford	Conn.
Plummer Chase	Fayetteville	N. C.	Edwin R. Gilbert	Ashburnham	Mass.
Dorus Clark	Tewksbury	Mass.	George Goodyear	Boston	
Simeon Colton	Danvers		David Greene	North Haven	Ct.
Jacob Coggin	Sandwich		Leverett Griggs	W. Springfield	Ms.
George Cowles	Western		Reuben S. Hazen	Charlestown	
Asahel Cobb	Buckland		Loami I. Hoadley	Brookfield	
Oren Catlin	Portland	Me.	Francis Horton		
Benjamin F. Clark	Haverhill	Mass.	Asa Hixon, Jr.	Hanson	
Albert B. Camp	Southbridge		Freeman P. Howland	Janesborough	
John W. Chickering	Providence	R. I.	Henry B. Hooker	New York	N. Y.
James R. Cushing	Woodstock	Conn.	Mr. William A. Hallock	Morristown	N. J.
Joseph S. Clark	Brooklyn	N. Y.	Rev. Charles Hoover	Saco	Me.
N. B. Crocker, D. D.	Marblehead	Mass.	Samuel Hopkins	Pepperell	Mass.
Richard F. Cleveland	North Middleboro'		James Howe	Norwalk	Conn.
Orson Cowles			Edwin Hall	Bloomfield	Me.
Benjamin C. Cutler, D. D.			George W. Hathaway	Andover	Mass.
Samuel W. Cozzens			Samuel R. Hall	Leominster	
Philip Colby			Ochus G. Howard		

Rev. Edmund O. Hovey	Crawfordville Ind.	Rev. Levi Pratt	Medford Mass.
Caleb Hobart	North Yarmouth Me.	Rev. David Root	Dover N. H.
Mrs. Caroline W. Hopkins	Saco	Austin Richards	Dunstable
Rev. Aaron Hovey	Saybrook Conn.	William Riddell	Barnardston Mass.
Loren P. Hickok	Litchfield	William M. Rogers	Boston
Daniel Hunt	Pomfret	Samuel H. Riddell	Glastenbury Conn.
Nathan S. Hunt	do.	Francis L. Robbins	Enfield
Mr. Joseph E. Hartwell	Groton Mass.	Heman Root	Gilmanton N. H.
Rev. Spofford D. Jewett	Griswold Conn.	William Richardson, Esq.	Bath Ma.
William R. Jewett	Gloucester	Rev. Bennet Roberts	Ferry
Caleb Kimball	Dennis	Anson Root	Danbury Conn.
James Kimball	Oakham	John Rogers, Esq.	Plymouth N. H.
Seth E. Keeler	South Berwick Me.	William W. Russell, Esq.	do.
Charles E. Kittredge	Granby Mass.	Rev. Royal Robbins	Berlin Conn.
Joseph Knight	Westford	John Smith	Exeter N. H.
Leonard Luce	Keenebunk Me.	Thomas Savage	Bedford
Mr. David W. Lord	Easton Mass.	James A. Smith	Goffstown N. H.
Mrs. Shepherd Leach	South Hadley	David Stowell	Burlington Vt.
Miss Mary Lyon	Westborough	Jona. C. Southmayd	New Hartford N. Y.
Rev. Levi Lankton	Marietta O.	Moses C. Searle	Norwich City Conn.
Mrs. Joel E. Linsley	New Ipswich Mass.	John Stearns	Keenebunkport Me.
Rev. Samuel Lee	Greenwich Conn.	Elam Smalley	Franklin Mass.
Isaac Lewis, d. p.	Salisbury	Esch Sanford	Raynham
Leonard E. Lathrop	Greenville O.	William A. Stearns	Cambridgeport Me.
Jacob Little	Mass.	George Shepard	Hallowell
Henry J. Lamb	Montpelier Vt.	David Shepley	North Yarmouth
Jonathan Leavitt	Plymouth Conn.	David P. Smith	Norwich
Hon. Jeduthun Loomis	Worcester Mass.	Robert Southgate	Woodstock Vt.
Rev. Ephraim Lyman	do.	Stephen S. Smith	N. Y.
William M'Farlane, Esq.	Cohasset	William H. Sanford	Boylston Mass.
Rev. Rodney A. Miller	Braintree	Daniel Smith	Stamford Conn.
Martin Moore	Sturbridge	Thomas Strong	Colchester
Lyman Matthews	New London Conn.	Thomas M. Smith	Catskill N. Y.
Cyrus Merrick, Esq.	Alna Me.	Basile Sanford	S. Bridgewater Ma.
Rev. Abel M'Ewen	Dunstable N. H.	Joseph B. Stevens	Falmouth Me.
Enos Merrill	Winchendon Mass.	Dea. David Sewall	Bath
Jonathan McGee	Saybrook Conn.	Mrs. Elizabeth Salisbury	Worcester Mass.
Daniel O. Morton	Ellington Mass.	Rev. Samuel F. Stearns	Newburyport
Alexander W. McClure	Amherst	Samuel Shepard, d. p.	Lenox N. H.
Jeremiah Miller	Wareham	Erdix Tenney	Northampton Mass.
Samuel T. Mills	Lincoln Conn.	John Todd	Madison Ind.
Ezekiel Mearns	Lisbon	William Twining	Framingham
Hon. David Mack, Jr.	Manchester	George Trask	Hardwick
Rev. Handel G. Nott	Franklin	Martyn Tupper	Brooklyn Conn.
Samuel Nott	Stonington	George J. Tillotson	Plymouth
Ebenezer Newhall	Braintree Mass.	Seth Thomas, Esq.	New York N. Y.
Levi Nelson	Boston	Rev. Henry F. Tappan	Prospect Me.
Bennet F. Northrop	Plymouth N. H.	Stephen Thurston	Durham N. H.
Samuel Nott, d. p.	Chichester	Alvan Tobey	Salisbury Mass.
John C. Nichols	Methuen Mass.	Joseph H. Towne	Woodstock Conn.
Dea. Jonathan Newcomb	Southbridge	Foster Thayer	East Windsor
Hon. George Odiorne	New York N. Y.	William Thompson	Saco Me.
Rev. Robert Page	New York N. Y.	James B. Thornton, Esq.	Madison Ind.
George Punchard	Townsend Mass.	Mrs. Margaret E. Twining	Ashby Mass.
Rufus A. Putnam	New York N. Y.	Rev. Orasmus Tinker	Ashford Ct.
Phillips Payson	Townsend Mass.	Caleb B. Tracy	Westminster Vt.
Sylvester G. Peirce	New York N. Y.	Reuben Torrey	Frankfort Me.
Jonas Park	New York N. Y.	Preston Taylor	Rehoboth Mass.
John Proudfit	New York N. Y.	Samuel S. Tappan	Portland Me.
David Palmer	New York N. Y.	Thomas Vernon	Orford N. H.
Amos A. Phelps	Homer	Joseph Vail	Newport
Dudley Phelps	Schenectady	John B. Wheeler, Esq.	Montpelier Vt.
Dennis Platt	Albany	Rev. John Woods	East Hampton
Alonso Potter, d. p.	Gorham Me.	Chester Wright	Providence R. I.
Isaac Paul	Bangor	Payson Williston	Southampton Mass.
Thaddeus Pomroy	Worcester Mass.	James Wilson	Medford
Swann L. Pomroy	Lowell	Noah M. Wells	Acton
David Peabody	Andover	Morris E. White	Killingly Conn.
Giles Pease	Huntington	Gordon Winslow	Wethersfield
Edwards A. Park	Weymouth N. H.	James T. Woodbury	Royalton Vt.
Thomas Fenderson	Hollis	Roswell Whitmore	Hanover N. H.
John C. Phillips	Boscawen	Charles J. Warren	Grafton Mass.
David Perry	Springfield Mass.	Asabel C. Washburn	Hartford Conn.
Ebenezer Price	Berlin Vt.	Henry Wood	E. Bridgewater Ma.
Alexander Phoenix	Reading Mass.	John Wilde	
Mrs. Sarah Phoenix	Woburn	Hon. Thomas S. Williams	
Zachariah Perrin, Esq.		Dea. John Whitman	
Rev. Aaron Picket			
Mr. Rufus Peirce			

## **TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

### **DIRECTORS.**

---

It is a strange and melancholy fact that Christianity has made but little progress for fifteen successive centuries. Truly painful is it to look down this deep gulf, and number the millions of immortal beings who have perished without the gospel; and humiliating to count up the eighteen hundred years since the Saviour commanded that his gospel be preached in all the world and to every creature, and to learn the fact that at this late period the greater portion of the world lies in wickedness and hopelessness. More than six hundred millions of heathens and Mohammedans know nothing of Jesus Christ the only Saviour. More than one hundred and fifty millions of the Greek and Roman churches are sunk into the grossest idolatry, and vast multitudes in nominally Christian countries are destitute of a preached gospel.

The work of publishing the gospel to all these millions must be performed; and by whom? The responsibility of the past generations is closed and sealed for the judgment. We may not roll it upon coming times, without great accumulation of guilt. The circle narrows until an uncommon weight of responsibility rests upon the men of the present generation. We have instrumentally in our keeping the everlasting destiny of millions at home, and hundreds of millions among the heathen. The salvation of the world, in a great degree depends, under God, upon the men of the present generation.

The five millions of destitute population in the United States will soon increase to eight, to sixteen, to thirty millions. The six hundred millions of the heathen will soon swell to twice that num-

ber. If now neglected, they will soon require tenfold more than all our resources to win back the territory and supply them with a preached gospel. Error like a mighty flame is sweeping rapidly on. Let these interests be disregarded by the men of the present generation; let the work continue to augment until our children come upon the busy stage of life, and what human power can stem the tide of irreligion which shall then sweep its angry, desolating surges over the wide world.

Every instrumentality which will advance truth and holiness, is of immense value. The work of Missions, both Home and Foreign, the circulation of Bibles and Religious Tracts, the influence of Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes, and the power of revivals multiplied and extended, are all indispensable. Still it should be indelibly impressed upon every mind that the preaching of the gospel among all nations and to the end of the world is the principal instrumentality which God has appointed for the conversion of the world. "It pleases God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God,—and how shall they hear without a preacher?" All other means, however splendid and comprehensive in plan and influence, or imposing and indispensable in the promise of good, are but auxiliary and subservient. For where the gospel is not preached, religion has never flourished; but in every place where the faithful ministry is enjoyed, there are found all other instrumentalities in vigorous and successful action promoting alike the civil and the religious welfare of man. These are the considerations, that load with such immense responsibility the work of training young men for the gospel ministry. Says President Edwards, the elder, "Great things might be done for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ, by searching out youth of promising abilities and with hearts full of love to Christ, but of poor families, and bringing them up for the ministry." The Board of Directors disclaim all design of making any disparaging comparisons. They regard each of the great benevolent Societies as indispensable, and as doing in its place the work which none other could do. Like the Christian graces, they are all of the same family, having one common Lord; and no one of them can be spared without deep injury to the whole. Still the Board are constrained to make public their full conviction, that under present circumstances, whilst the want of ministers is so

much greater than the supply, no institution can have stronger claims upon the steady and enlarged benevolence of the Christian public. It is emphatically true here, that if this member suffers, all the other members suffer with it: for the claim is not simply its own. It derives strength from the importance and largeness of other benevolent institutions. Both Home and Foreign Missions are mainly supplied with laborers from among those who are introduced to the ministry by the aid of Education Societies. Thus emphatically it may be said, that our field is not the destitute at home, or the benighted abroad, but the world, the whole world for which Christ died.

In entering upon the details of the year just closed, the Directors desire first of all, to record their grateful acknowledgments to God for his continued blessing upon the operations of the Society. During no year has the importance of this branch of benevolent enterprise, and its fundamental character in relation to other associations of mercy, been more extensively felt by the intelligent portions of the Christian church. Some of the difficulties which formerly greatly circumscribed its operations, have disappeared, and in their place have arisen strong auxiliary influences. Still there are remaining difficulties to overcome, which will require patient continuance in well doing.

The truly catholic spirit of the American Education Society, commends itself with growing strength to the benevolent public. That feature in its plan which extends aid to all young men of proper natural and moral qualifications, without regard to denominational distinction, is favorably regarded by those who love supremely the advancement of the kingdom of Jesus Christ. Not only the wants of the world, but the spirit of the Redeemer demands that aid should cheerfully be extended to all young men of proper qualifications, who are connected with evangelical churches. The great business therefore of this Society, is to furnish a thoroughly educated ministry, not for any particular denomination of Christians, but for the world.

THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY has now been in operation more than twenty years,\* and by the blessing of God has risen from small beginnings to its present extended movements. It has since its commencement aided in all, 2,495 young men.

---

\* Appendix B.



About *eight hundred* ministers, now living and preaching the gospel, have already, through its direct instrumentality, been introduced to their fields of labor. Some of these have exerted a wide and holy influence in heathen lands, others are in conspicuous stations in churches and benevolent institutions in the United States. During the year, the Society has aided *one thousand and forty* beneficiaries at 159 institutions. Its receipts have amounted to \$63,227 76, and its expenditures to \$66,208 92, which, with the debt of last year, \$1,079 13, amounts to \$67,288 05, leaving a debt of \$4,060 29. The receipts, exclusive of legacies, are larger than in any preceding year. The business arrangements of the Society divide the whole field into two parts: the one acting directly with the office at Boston, and the other through the Presbyterian Education Society at New York. The territory, including the branches and agencies which report directly to the office in Boston, consists of the New England States, and the State of Illinois. The number of young men assisted during the year within these limits, is 590. Of these 141 were in 5 Theological Seminaries, 315 in 12 Colleges, and 134 in 46 Academies. The receipts into the treasury from New England and the Illinois Branch, have been \$40,893 42, and the expenditures within these bounds, have been \$42,774.

#### *Maine Branch.*

Maine has not been surpassed the last year by any State in the Union, according to her population, for efforts in raising up an educated ministry. She has richly endowed her school of the prophets, by one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars in addition to former contributions. In her Theological Seminary, Colleges and Academies, 77 young men have been aided by the Society the past year, in the sum of \$4,193. Of this amount she has paid into the treasury through her Branch organization \$2,525. The Rev. William L. Mather, who has been an acceptable Agent of the Society during five years, is expected to take charge of that Branch as its principal active officer.

#### *New Hampshire Branch.*

This Branch, it will be recollected, raised the year before the last more funds than any other, according to the number of young

men under its care. Twice the amount was contributed that was appropriated to its beneficiaries. This was the result of the labors of an efficient Agent, the Rev. John M. Ellis. During the year just closed, not so much agency has been performed, and the consequence is, much less money has been contributed for this object. The number of beneficiaries under the patronage of the Branch, is 39. The appropriations amount to \$2,267, and the collections to \$1,438.

#### *North Western Education Society.*

Vermont has one hundred and seven beneficiaries of this Society at her Institutions of learning. To these have been appropriated \$5,905, and yet but \$1,827 have been raised towards this appropriation. Not one half of this, probably, would have been contributed, had not an Agent of the Society labored four or five weeks in behalf of the cause. The deficiency of funds this and the preceding year, is complete demonstration that the services of Agents are indispensable.

#### *Massachusetts.*

Massachusetts, which is the seat of operations of the Parent Society, contributes annually to this cause far more than any other State in the Union. She has raised for this object in various ways, nearly 300,000 dollars. She has uniformly had at her Theological and Academical Institutions, more beneficiaries than any other State. Having as many educated Ministers as she has thousands of souls within her borders, she knows by happy experience how to appreciate an able and faithful ministry. Two hundred and sixty-two young men have received the patronage of the Society during the past year. The State is organized into 15 auxiliaries, and has contributed the last year about \$20,000; of this, nearly \$5,000 were raised in Boston.

#### *Rhode Island Auxiliary.*

This State must be considered on the advance, in respect to an educated ministry; though she has done but little in connection with the American Education Society. The number of young men assisted within the boundaries of that auxiliary is small; so also is the amount of funds contributed.

*Connecticut Branch.*

Connecticut has done well for the cause of the Education Society. The number of her beneficiaries has increased, and the amount of collections in the different towns has been greater than usual. This is owing to the judicious and efficient agency of the Secretary of that Branch, the Rev. Ansel Nash. Ninety-three young men have been patronized at her Academies, Colleges and Theological Institutions. To these individuals \$5,498 have been appropriated, and \$4,938 of this sum have been contributed within the bounds of the State. In the enterprise of supplying the world with the heralds of the cross, Connecticut will take a prominent part.

*Illinois Branch.*

This Branch has under its patronage twelve young men. Owing to a deficiency in the returns, it is not known what has been the amount of receipts into its treasury. It is expected, that an Agent will be employed immediately in that field of labor.

**PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.**

This Society was organized in the autumn of 1818. For a number of years it continued its operations as an independent Society, and had under its care about one hundred young men. In the year 1827, it became connected with the American Education Society, and was known as the Presbyterian Branch. In this capacity the field of its operations was limited to the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In the year 1831, it was judged best for the general cause, that the Branch relation should cease; and that "the administration of the affairs of the American Education Society, within the territorial limits of the Presbyterian Church out of New England, be committed to this Society, provided the Branch Societies and agencies within these limits should not dissent from this arrangement." This Society, in connection with the Western Education Society, whose seat of operations is at Cincinnati, has aided during the past year 450 beneficiaries in 97 Institutions of learning. The Rev. Wm. Patton still continues its Corresponding Secretary and General Agent.

The receipts from collections, in churches and individual donations, amount to \$22,334 34.\* During the same period of time there have been paid to beneficiaries within its bounds, \$24,410.

The beneficiaries assisted, were, in 12 theological seminaries, 82 ; in 23 colleges, 192 ; and in 61 academies and schools, 176.

### *The Young Men's Education Society of New York City.*

This Society has been in successful operation during the past year. Besides the amount paid into the treasury of the Presbyterian Education Society, it has established and continues to sustain a classical school for the benefit of indigent young men who have the ministry in view. The number connected with the school during the year, is forty-nine ; of these 23 were regularly received beneficiaries. The receipts from the Society have been \$1,138 63. In this and various other ways the Society has done much to interest the minds of young men in the claims of the sacred office.

### *Young Men's Education Society, Newark, N. J.*

This Association has pursued the object for which it was called into being with the ardor and enterprise characteristic of the young. At the last annual meeting a new impulse was given to their operations. The results of their exertions thus far, give strong encouragement that this year they will yield a larger revenue to the cause.

### *Western Education Society, New York.*

This was among the earliest in the work of education, and has pursued its course with enlargement and consistency. The field of its present operations embraces the seventeen western counties of the State. It has aided eighty-four young men during the

---

\* This sum is what has been reported to the Treasurer of the American Education Society. Since these returns, made the last Tuesday of March, there have been paid into the treasury of the Presbyterian Education Society \$3,959 82, which makes the whole of that Society's receipts to April 30, 1836, \$26,294 16, which, added to the receipts of the American Education Society, will make the whole amount to \$67,187 58. It should be observed, however, that the receipts from the Presbyterian Education Society reported by the Treasurer of the Parent Society, embrace the receipts of twelve months,—from March 1835, to March 1836, the usual time for closing the receipts from that Society.

year, and has paid into the treasury of the Presbyterian Education Society \$2,040. The Rev. Alanson Scofield continues its Secretary.

*Utica Agency.*

During the year \$2,825 have been expended by this agency in aid of 53 beneficiaries. The Secretary, Rev. O. S. Hoyt, has, with perseverance and success, pursued his labors. The amount collected on this field, comprising the central and northern part of this State, is annually increasing.

*Philadelphia Education Society.*

This Society, for more than half of the last year was without the labors of an agent, and consequently but a small portion of the field has been visited. Local causes have also conspired to some extent, to embarrass its operations. It has, however, proved one of our most efficient auxiliaries. Late in the last autumn Rev. Eliakim Phelps entered on the services of this Society as its Secretary and General Agent, to labor in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. In connection with the office in the city of Philadelphia, a system of operations has been commenced with encouraging prospects. The interest manifested by the friends of the Society, and the cheerfulness with which its claims have been met and its treasury supplied, afford gratifying evidence that the Education cause has a deep hold on the hearts of the benevolent in that section of the Church. The receipts from the field embraced by the Philadelphia Education Society amount to \$4,415 49.

*Western Education Society.*

The annual meeting of this Society was held at Cincinnati in October last, at which time the report states that seventy-one beneficiaries had been aided, and that \$4,215 had been collected. Since that time the Secretary, Rev. John Spaulding, performed a successful agency in the South, and increased the pecuniary resources of the Society by obtaining large donations and subscriptions. This Society includes at present the largest portion of the great valley of the West, and is each year extending its influence and enlarging its resources.

*Western Reserve Branch.\**

This efficient auxiliary has during the year steadily advanced. Notwithstanding the feeble state of health of the Secretary, Rev. Ansel R. Clark, the pecuniary resources have been more than ample to meet all their expenditures. The receipts into the treasury have been \$3,253 40. Of this sum, \$2,119 are appropriations to forty-seven beneficiaries in ten institutions of learning. Of these, twenty were new applicants. Forty-four of the young men have earned by manual labor and by school teaching \$1,405 71, being an average of about \$32, each.

*East and West Tennessee.*

The Rev. John W. Irwin, whose appointment was announced in the report of the last year, entered upon his duties as Agent on this field soon after the anniversary. After laboring with the most encouraging success for about six months, he was compelled on account of ill health to relinquish his office. Since then no Agent of this Society has been operating on that field. The growing literary and theological institutions in that State give promise of a large number of faithful and devoted servants of the Lord. Appropriations amounting to \$2,166 have been made to 43 young men within the bounds of this agency.

## LOANING SYSTEM.

There are two aspects on which the system of loaning is to be viewed; the one relates to pecuniary income, and the other to moral effects upon the young men assisted. The first of these, the Directors have ever considered of minor importance, as their confidence for the support of the Society is laid in the benevolence of the Churches. A number who have enjoyed the patronage of the Society have preferred to return the whole amount of appropriations made to them, that another young man may thus be forwarded to the sacred office.

The Board regard the chief excellence of the loaning system to lie in the moral influence it exerts. It is a test of character at the very outset of a young man's desires for the ministry. He is

---

\* This Branch retains a direct connection with the Parent Society, though by request it reports through the Presbyterian Education Society to the Rooms at Boston.

practically led to determine how much his heart is set upon becoming a minister by ascertaining what responsibility he is willing to bear and what sacrifices he is willing to make. Its influence is happy in promoting economy, industry, and energy of character on the part of the young man. It is also eminently advantageous for the Society, and secures it from a loss of funds upon unworthy candidates. The Board, at a recent meeting, passed the following votes in relation to the loaning system:

*Voted*, That in future the notes taken of beneficiaries of the Society, be in the following form:

For value received, I promise to pay the American Education Society, or order,                      dollars, in five years after my preparatory studies for the ministry shall have been closed, with interest from that time.

*Voted*, That on all sums paid by the beneficiaries of the Society within five years from the completion of their preparatory studies for the ministry, a discount of twelve per cent. per annum shall be allowed from the day of payment to the expiration of the said five years.

*Voted*, That the rule here adopted apply to all beneficiaries now under patronage, in reference to their past appropriations, and that in renewing their notes, they be requested to give one note including the whole amount of their appropriations, in conformity with the new form of notes.

*Voted*, That the Treasurer be authorized to settle with all the beneficiaries who have completed their preparatory studies, on the principle of the new form of notes, with the condition annexed, this day adopted.

There have been refunded during the last year \$4,332 53.

#### EARNINGS.

The Directors are happy in being able to assure the Society that the young men are exerting themselves with commendable enterprise towards their own support. This is made evident from the fact that their earnings by manual labor and school keeping have amounted during the year to \$33,502.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

*Receipts and Expenditures.*—Its receipts during the year have amounted to \$63,227 76; and its expenditures have been \$66,208 92, exceeding its receipts by \$2,981 16, which added to the debt of the Society the last year, \$1,079 13, makes the present debt \$4,060 29.

*Number Aided.*—It is the invariable rule of the Directors, in estimating the number of young men under patronage, to count only those to whom pecuniary aid has been afforded within the year included in the report. In addition to these, there are a considerable number connected with the Society, who have not been aided within the year. These having means arising from school keeping, labor, or otherwise, to sustain themselves for a limited time, suspend for the present their application. It is their design to receive again the patronage of the Society. Notwithstanding this connection, the Board do not feel justified in reporting as beneficiaries any except those who have actually received pecuniary assistance during the year, and whose names and places of study are on the books of the Society. From the preceding details it appears, that there have been aided during the year, by the American Education Society, 1,040 young men in 159 institutions, and from most of the States and Territories of the Union, as follows ; viz., in 17 theological seminaries, 223 ; in 35 colleges, 507 ; and in 107 academies and schools, 319.

*New Applicants.*—The number of new applicants that have been received on the funds of the Society is 237. This accession the Board are deeply convinced, is greatly below the number imperatively needed, and which might by suitable exertions be secured. The Secretaries and Agents have been so occupied in raising the necessary pecuniary means, that but little time has been left them to seek out from amid the eighty thousand young men connected with evangelical churches, the six or eight thousand possessing undoubted qualifications, who ought at once to be devoted to the gospel ministry. The Directors are firmly persuaded that if the time of the Secretaries could be secured for a larger portion of the year to the looking up of proper young men, several thousand could be added to our list.\* And this should be but the beginning—only the first step on the increasing operations of the Society. To meet the urgent demands, the Society should now have at least ten thousand beneficiaries. Home Missionary Societies tell the public, that their grand difficulty is to find the men to go for them to the destitute churches. They tell us that they now need more than one thousand ministers in addition to all whom they employ. The rapidity with which our land is filling up is truly amazing. It is the language of history when we say

---

\* Appendix C.



that one thousand villages and settlements spring into existence in a single year. Each of these must have an evangelical minister, or its influence will be deeply injurious.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in their recent statement to the public declare, that, to sustain the stations already occupied, they now need one hundred and seven ministers and can obtain but twenty-five. In their last Annual Report they inform the churches that they are "brought into straights for want of the requisite laborers to go and gather in the harvest. Comparatively nothing has been done to increase the number of candidates for the ministry in reference to propagating Christianity over the world. Both branches of this work (education and missions) should have been carried on together and in due proportion. The work now remaining to be performed of searching out young men and conducting them forward to the ministry, ought to have been done ten or fifteen years ago. Owing to this neglect the progress of Christianity among the heathen must be retarded, nations of idolaters left to continue such, and all the blessings of gospel light must be withheld from millions of the human family, till the messengers can be found, and qualified and sent forth."

The church must very greatly enlarge her plans, and at once enter upon the work as though she believed that the world is to be converted, and that very soon. Convinced by the word of God that the living ministry is not only an indispensable, but the principal instrumentality, she must come forward with thousands and tens of thousands of her choicest sons, and consecrate them to the work of preaching Christ to all the nations of the globe. She must also bring her accumulating treasures, and write upon them all, "Holiness to the Lord," and with thanksgiving rejoice, that the gold and the silver are the Lord's, and that he will condescend to use them for the advancement of his own glory in the salvation of man.

#### MEANS TO BE USED.

*There must be more prayer.*—It is Christ's own instruction, "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest." Ministers are the gift of Christ, and he bestows them in answer to prayer. Let facts speak. The very year in which the annual concert of prayer for Colleges was established was a season of revivals in literary institutions. In

1831, this concert was attended numerously, and with an unusual spirit of prayer. The result was that revivals of religion to a greater or less degree occurred in nineteen different Colleges, and between three hundred and fifty and four hundred young men "were added to the Lord," many of whom have devoted themselves to the ministry.\* The experience of the Church on this subject is clear and settled, that whenever there has prevailed a spirit of prayer for an increase of laborers in the spiritual harvest, God has heard and abundantly answered. There are at present not less than from nine to ten thousand young men of talent, connected with the various Academies and Colleges, whose purpose is to obtain an education. Of these, not more than from two to three thousand are the professed disciples of Christ, leaving full seven thousand students pursuing their education, with hearts unsanctified. Why should not the Churches set their heart upon the conversion of all these? It is not too much to ask of God, nor is it beyond the circle of his promise. They are all needed. Not one of them can be spared. Such is the condition of this country and of the world, that unless there is speedily a great addition to the number of ministers, error and irreligion will become more bold, and will draw down the fierce indignation of the Almighty.

It is the settled conviction of the Board, that the raising up of young men for the Gospel Ministry, should form a prominent topic of remark and prayer at the monthly concert. Whilst the number of Missionaries is much smaller than the demand for them, and whilst Missions both at home and abroad are greatly retarded for the want of more laborers, the voice of Providence calls upon us when we meet to pray that the kingdom of God may come, very fervently to supplicate for an adequate increase of men.

*Parents must consecrate their children to the work of the ministry.*—Hannah of old consecrated her infant Samuel to the ministry. The mother of Christian Frederick Swartz, on her dying bed, "informed her husband and her pastor, that she had dedicated her son to the Lord, and obtained a promise from them that her then infant son should be trained in the remembrance of this sacred destination, and that if he should in due time express a desire to be educated for the ministry, they would cherish and promote it to the uttermost of their power." Swartz became the missionary

---

\* See Appendix D.

apostle to India, and died when about fourscore years old, having been instrumental, as is supposed, of the conversion of thousands of souls.

The devoted mother of Samuel J. Mills solemnly dedicated this son to the ministry. While he was yet an infant her heart was in prayer for this end. The hymns which she sung over his cradle, as she rocked him to sleep, were prayers for this object. He was trained for this work; and what nation shall not rejoice that Samuel J. Mills was born and had such a mother.

A pious widow, on reading the life of Harriet Newell, was filled with grief that she had no wealth to give to the Lord. She resolved to give her children. She solemnly consecrated them all to his work. She lived to have one son and two daughters missionaries in Pagan lands, and one son a minister in the United States. 'Of one hundred and twenty-five students in Andover Theological Seminary, one hundred and twelve had pious mothers. Of one hundred and sixty-four studying for the ministry in the Academy and the Theological Seminary at Andover, one hundred and forty-two had pious parents. Of five hundred and seven students in six Theological Seminaries, three hundred and twenty-one had pious fathers; four hundred and twenty-eight had pious mothers.' Such facts show, that God does regard the consecration which Christian parents make of their children to his service, and that He does hear the prayers of those parents whose hearts are so set upon the advancement of the cause of Christ as earnestly to desire their children to be laborers in the Lord's vineyard. Let maternal associations be encouraged, and let parents solemnly consecrate their infant sons to the work of the ministry. Let this be the burden of their prayers, let this shape their instruction and education.

*Young men must consecrate themselves to the work of the ministry.*  
—At no period in the history of the church of Christ in this country, has there been so large a proportion of members who are young men. Not less than twenty thousand between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five, were added to evangelical churches during the revivals which prevailed from 1831 to 1834. Probably not less than eighty thousand are at the present time connected with the different Christian denominations. At no time have the calls for more ministers been so urgent and imperative. Our Western and Southern country in which settlements are multiplying with unparalleled rapidity is open for faithful and devoted pastors.

Almost the whole of the heathen and pagan world has thrown open the door of access and is in readiness for missionary laborers. The Churches have signified by increased benevolence their willingness to sustain all who will go forth to preach to the destitute. But why with such resources are the desolations multiplying? May not one of the reasons be the unwillingness of young men to relinquish their worldly prospects to become ministers of the gospel of Christ? Whilst the heralds of the cross are so few and the wants of the world so great, it is truly painful to notice that so many pious young men enter secular employments. What an immense amount of mind is now employed in the common operations of commerce and merchandise, agriculture and the arts, which if educated and devoted to the service of God in the gospel, would bless many nations with light and salvation! It should be impressed upon the minds of pious young men seriously to inquire whether it is not their duty to become qualified to preach the gospel. If the general command of Christ, strengthened as it is by the present condition of the world, by the amazing openings of providence, and by the unprecedented facilities for doing his blessed will with other attendant circumstances, do not constitute a call to the ministry, what can? "The harvest is plentiful but the laborers are few." The millions of our fellow men for whom Christ died, are perishing for the lack of the preached gospel. Pious young men possess that gospel and can preach it to them. What call can be plainer? What can be more solemn and more urgent? This call may not be disregarded. It must and will have an answer. This single question, Does not the Lord call me to the ministry of the gospel? is the most momentous and solemn which any pious young man can undertake to answer. The destiny of multitudes of immortal souls may hang upon the decision which he may make. Who can tell the loss that would have been sustained by the church had David Brainerd, or Henry Martyn, or Elias Cornelius decided not to enter the ministry. This subject urges with a solemnity which cannot be uttered. Obligation most fearful presses upon pious young men. A voice speaks out mild, persuasive, yet firm and with authority, "go preach my gospel—go teach all nations." It is recorded that young Napoleon when dying, grasped the sword of his father and lamented that he should die so young and without glory, when that sword caused all Europe to tremble. And is there no hallowed

spirit of enterprise among the thousands and tens of thousands of young men consecrated to Jesus Christ. Shall our youth die inglorious, when not a continent, but a world is to be won to God?

#### CONCLUSION.

The signs of the times are distinct and full of hope. They assure us that a new era has commenced. The apathy which paralyzed exertion is broken. The darkness which for many centuries covered the earth is receding. The church is beginning to feel responsibility, respecting the spiritual interests of the human family. So rapid are the revolutions which transpire among nations preparing the way for the spread of the everlasting gospel, so decidedly are the systems of old and false religions exhibiting the evidences of decrepitude and decay, so manifest is it that despotism is giving place to more liberal and genial sentiments, and so singularly has the commerce of the world been thrown into the control of the two nations, speaking the same language, and to whom is given the same spirit of missions, that we cannot doubt that a great work of conquest is speedily to be accomplished for Christ. It cannot be long ere the company of the publishers of the word shall be great, and the voice of universal triumph be heard, "how beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings of good—that publisheth salvation, that saith unto Zion thy God reigneth."

Before this consummation is realized, a work of untiring zeal and self-denial must be performed. Multitudes must be gathered, and vast treasures expended, until the voice of the faithful ambassador is never silent as it sounds invitingly round the globe. That this world is to be converted—to be brought into obedience to the gospel through the instrumentality of men, moved and guided by the Holy Ghost, is admitted as clearly set forth in the Bible. Yet how far are the feeling and action of the present day below what the Bible and the condition of a perishing world demand. How far below the examples which apostles and martyrs and primitive Christians have left us. Every candid mind must admit that there was in the primitive church, a holy and expansive benevolence which withheld neither treasures nor men, but which does not now actuate the church of Christ. In the sacred Scriptures no limitation is set, as to the time when the self-denial imposed on primitive Christians was to be in force, nor are

they silent as to the principle which carried these holy men triumphant through the most appalling difficulties, made them patient and firm amid the most terrific and desolating scenes, and which in the space of a single generation, spread the gospel through the known world. It was a deep sense of personal responsibility. It was the cheerful and unreserved dedication of body and spirit—of time, talent and influence,—of property, liberty and life to the service of God.

The wants of our country and of the world, together with the means we have to supply those wants, must convince every one that there never was a time when Christians were so loudly called upon to enlarge their exertions, and if need be, by great sacrifices to educate young men for the ministry. Does not the Saviour in the signs of the times speak as plainly as though he stood here in person and said : I have heard your prayers that my kingdom might come. I have prepared the way among many nations,—I have poured out my Spirit upon your young men, brought multitudes of them to a saving knowledge of the truth—and I have bestowed upon this generation more wealth than was ever at any one time before trusted to my church, and now I require you to pray for the Spirit to sanctify these young men to the work of the ministry, and to use your worldly substance that they may be thoroughly educated for my service.

If the enterprise which at present characterizes the United States, shall continue unabated for ten years, and the tide of wealth and of population shall swell in upon us with accumulating force, the demand for ministers for our new settlements will be immense. One thousand foreign missionaries are already needed, while the work of missions is but in its infancy, and while the nations are but beginning to be opened for evangelical influence. If changes in the moral aspects of the globe shall for the next ten years take place with no greater rapidity than for the last five, every nation and tongue and people under the whole heaven will be in readiness to receive the gospel of Christ. Even now, God is at work. The hidden fires are burning deeper and stronger. The throes of dissolving empires are felt all over the eastern continent. God will overturn and overturn, till every obstacle is taken away—till every opposing power is dashed and broken—till the way is prepared for the full and rapid publication of the gospel. How immense then the demand for present effort? How unanswerable

the argument for greatly increased exertion on the part of Education Societies, that the men may be in readiness when God shall have thus prepared the way.

We cannot be true to the trust committed to us, unless we throw our thoughts far ahead and look into the years that are to come. At this anniversary, we should fix our eyes upon the world as it will be in 1850. To-day we should write down the twenty thousand ministers demanded for the towns and villages and cities which at that time shall have burst into being from amid the wildernesses of the West. To-day we should record the wonderful revolutions which shall have swept away every system of idolatry and false religion—which shall have broken the sceptre of tyranny, which shall have removed every hindrance out of the way, and thrown open to the missionary of the cross every nation of the globe, and then count up the thousands and tens of thousands of devoted men who shall be needed. It may do for Missionary Societies to wait until the cry shall come from the destitute, from heathen lands, but not so with us. The foundations must be laid earlier than the superstructure. If in ten or twenty years, China shall burst her chains and throw all her gates wide open, and her three hundred and sixty millions cry with empassioned emphasis for the atoning Saviour; if all India and the islands of her oceans shall be convinced of the vanity and falsehood of idol worship, and shall call for the servants of the true God; if Africa, deeply degraded, and not less deeply injured, shall be prepared to receive the gospel; if the Angel having the everlasting gospel to publish, shall then hover over every continent and every island,—what time have we to lose? We have not a moment to throw away. The conscription for many thousands of the choicest of our young men must be made now, the wealth which flows into the possession of Christians must be consecrated now. For iron they must bring silver, and for brass they must bring gold, that there be no want in all the treasury of the Lord's house. We must not only begin now, but press on with renewed vigor and increased determination. The times call for men—for men of great fortitude, ready to encounter a world, and armed for death. Let us without delay take hold on God, for the fullness of his Spirit is not exhausted; and he shall yet sanctify to himself a noble army of Christian Ministers.

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

## *Receipts and Expenditures of the AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, from April 30, 1835, to April 30, 1836.*

Received from the following sources, viz.		Paid Grants to Beneficiaries, viz.	
Auxiliary Societies, . . . . .	\$17,281 58	Paid by the Parent Society, . . . . .	\$35,397 23
Donations and Legacies, not included in the receipts of		Paid by the Branches, . . . . .	39,005 78—57,403 00
Auxiliary Societies, . . . . .	974 73	Printing 19th Annual Report, including Paper, &c. also,	
Donations, &c. received into the Treasuries		for various Circulars and Certificates, binding of	
of Branch Societies, and paid to Benefi-		books, &c. for the Library, and for stationary and	
ciaries within their limits, . . . . .	32,005 78	books for the use of the Rooms, . . . . .	789 03
Donations, &c. received into the Treasury		Postage during the year, . . . . .	208 02
of the Parent Society, from towns within		Fuel, Insurance on Property, &c. . . . .	174 39
the limits of the Branches, exclusive of		Clerk hire and Rent of the Rooms, . . . . .	610 69—1,782 13
Life Subscriptions, from Associations and	3,155 63—35,161 41	Secretary and Treasurer's Salaries and travelling expenses, to-	
Life Subscriptions, from Associations and		gether with the expenses of Agents employed in the service of	
individuals, . . . . .	640 00—54,597 72	Branch Societies and of the Parent Society, . . . . .	3,904 14
Interest not included in receipts of Auxiliary Societies,		Quarterly Register, allowed for the numbers distributed	
Refunded by Beneficiaries, . . . . .	4,297 51	tously by the Society, also, for the cost of the Journal, which	
	4,332 53	is printed for gratuitous distribution, . . . . .	783 35
		Interest on money hired for the use of the Society, . . . . .	157 64
		Granted to the Presbyterian Education Society, . . . . .	2,179 66
Balance, being the present debt of the Society, . . . . .	63,227 76		66,208 92
	4,060 29		1,079 13
		Debt of the Society, April 30, 1835, . . . . .	Dolla. 67,288 05

## STATEMENT OF THE PERMANENT FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY.

### FUND FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Amount the same as April 30, 1835, . . . . . \$5,980 00 | Amount the same as April 30, 1835, . . . . . \$73,122 80

Boston, April 30, 1836. Errors Excepted. HARDY ROPES, *Treas. of Am. Ed. Soc.*

Boston, May 7, 1836. Having examined the above account, I find it well vouched and correct.  
PLINY CUTLER, *Auditor.*



**LIST OF SCHOLARSHIPS,  
BELONGING TO  
THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.**

<i>Names.</i>	<i>By whom given.</i>	
Phillips . . . . .	*Hon. William Phillips . . . . .	Boston, Mass.
Palmer . . . . .	Mr. Simeon Palmer . . . . .	do.
Homes . . . . .	Mr. Henry Homes . . . . .	do.
Tappan . . . . .	Mr. John Tappan . . . . .	do.
Bumstead . . . . .	Mr. Josiah Bumstead . . . . .	do.
Munroe . . . . .	Mr. Edmund Munroe . . . . .	do.
Martyn . . . . .	Mr. A. P. Cleveland, and Mr. James Means . . . . .	do.
Cutler . . . . .	Hon. Pliny Cutler . . . . .	do.
Vose . . . . .	Mr. Thomas Vose . . . . .	do.
Hubbard . . . . .	Hon. Samuel Hubbard . . . . .	do.
Richard Cobb . . . . .	Mr. Richard Cobb . . . . .	do.
Edward Henry Cobb . . . . .	*Mrs. Mehitabel Cobb . . . . .	do.
Parker . . . . .	Mr. Ebenezer Parker . . . . .	do.
Proctor . . . . .	Mr. John C. Proctor . . . . .	do.
Train . . . . .	Mr. Samuel Train . . . . .	do.
Josiah Wheelwright . . . . .	Mr. Lot Wheelwright . . . . .	do.
Dwight . . . . .	Ladies of Park Street Church and Society . . . . .	do.
Wisner . . . . .	Ladies of Old South Church and Society . . . . .	do.
Green . . . . .	Ladies of Union Church and Society . . . . .	do.
Beecher . . . . .	Ladies of Bowdoin Church . . . . .	do.
Marblehead . . . . .	Mrs. Hannah Reed . . . . .	Marblehead.
Marblehead Union . . . . .	Donors in . . . . .	do.
Bartlett Judson . . . . .	*Rev. Samuel Judson . . . . .	Uxbridge.
Porter . . . . .	*Rev. Ebenezer Porter, D. D. . . . .	Andover.
Brown . . . . .	*Moses Brown, Esq. . . . .	Newburyport.
Banister . . . . .	Hon. William B. Banister . . . . .	do.
First Dorchester . . . . .	Rev. John Codman, D. D. . . . .	Dorchester.
Fay . . . . .	Members of Rev. Dr. Fay's Church and Society . . . . .	Charlestown.
Warren . . . . .	*Isaac Warren, Esq. . . . .	do.
Osgood . . . . .	Gentlemen of Rev. Dr. Osgood's Chh. and Soc. . . . .	Springfield.
Lathrop . . . . .	Members of First Church and Society . . . . .	West Springfield.
Worcester . . . . .	Members of the Tabernacle Church and Society . . . . .	Salem.
Brown Emerson . . . . .	Members of Rev. Dr. Emerson's Church and Soc. . . . .	do.
New England . . . . .	*Mr. John B. Lawrence . . . . .	do.
Wilde . . . . .	Mr. Levi Wildo . . . . .	Braintree.
Dudley Cooke . . . . .	*Oliver D. Cooke, Esq. . . . .	Hartford, Conn.
Lavenham . . . . .	Four Gentlemen in Rev. Dr. Hawes's Society . . . . .	do.
Hawes . . . . .	Ladies of Rev. Dr. Hawes's Church and Society . . . . .	do.
Wilcox . . . . .	Gentlemen of North Church and Society . . . . .	do.
Yale College . . . . .	Officers and Students of Yale College . . . . .	New Haven.
Taylor . . . . .	Gentlemen of First Church and Society . . . . .	do.
Henry Stillman . . . . .	Congregational Church and Society . . . . .	Wethersfield.
Asahel Hooker . . . . .	Church and Society . . . . .	Norwich city.
John D. Dunlap . . . . .	Mr. David Dunlap . . . . .	Brunswick, Me.
Payson . . . . .	Ladies of . . . . .	Portland.
Ellingwood . . . . .	North Congregational Church and Society . . . . .	Bath.
Dartmouth . . . . .	Inhabitants of . . . . .	Hanover, N. H.
John Bartlett . . . . .	*Mr. John Bartlett . . . . .	New Ipswich.
Baltimore . . . . .	Young Men of . . . . .	Baltimore, Md.
Devonshire . . . . .	A Lady in . . . . .	Great Britain.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, 1836.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Form- ed.</i>	<i>President.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>	<i>Treasurer.</i>	<i>Annual Meeting.</i>
American Education Society,	315	Hon. S. Hubbard, LL. D. Boston,	{ Rev. Wm. Cogswell, D. D. Boston, } { Mr. B. B. Edwards, Editor of } the Am. Quarterly Register, }	Hardy Ropes, Esq. Boston,	In May.
Maine Branch,	1818	Rev. W. Allen, D. D. Brunswick,	Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Augusta,	Prof. S. P. Newman, Brunswick,	{ Tues. bef. the 4th } { Wed. in June. }
New Hampshire Branch,	1826	Rev. N. Lord, D. D. Hanover,	Rev. C. B. Haddock, Hanover,	Hon. Samuel Morrill, Concord,	1st Tues. in Sept.
North Western Ed. Soc. Vt.	1820	{ Hon. Samuel Prentiss, LL. D. } { Moulpelier, }		Eliahan B. Goddard, Esq. } Middlebury, }	2d Tues. in Sept.
Connecticut Branch,	1826	Hon. Thomas Day, Hartford,	Rev. Ansel Nash, Bloomfield,	Eliphalet Terry, Esq. Hartford,	3d. Tues. in June.
Presbyterian Ed. Society,	1816	{ Hon. Theod. Frelinghuysen, } { LL. D. Newark, N. J. }	Rev. Wm. Patton, New York,	O. Willcox, Esq. New York,	2d Thurs. in May.
Philadelphia Ed. Society,			Rev. Eliakin Phelps, Philadelphia,	Geo. W. McClelland, Esq. Phila.	
Western Ed. Society, N. Y.	1817	{ Hon. N. W. Howell, LL. D. } { Canandaigua, N. Y. }	Rev. Alanson Scofield, Auburn,	James S. Seymour, Esq. Auburn,	In August.
Utica Agency,	1833	Rev. Henry Davis, D. D. Clinton,	Rev. Otto S. Hoyt, Utica,	Jesse W. Doolittle, Esq. Utica.	
Western Reserve Branch,	1829	Rev. George E. Peirce, Hudson,	Rev. Ansel R. Clark, Hudson, O.	Anson A. Brewster, Esq. Hudson,	{ In Oct. during ses- } { sion of Synod. }
Indiana Branch,	1829	{ Rev. John M. Dickey, New } { Washington, }		Rev. J. Thompson, Crawfordsville,	During the session of
Illinois Branch,	1830	{ Rev. Edward Beecher, Jack- } { sonville, }	Prof. J. M. Sturtevant, Jacksonville,	Rev. Tilley H. Brown, S. Hanover,	Synod of Indiana.
Western Education Society,	1829	Hon. Peter Hitchcock, Burton, O.	Rev. John Spaulding, Cincinnati,	{ John P. Wilkinson, Esq. Jack- } { sonville, }	In Aug. at the Com.
West Tennessee Agency,	1831	Rev. Robert Harden, D. D. }		Augustus Moore, Esq. Cincinnati,	of Illinois College.
East Tennessee Agency,	1831	{ Chairman, Columbia, }		Maj. John Brown.	
Michigan Education Society,	1835	{ Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D. }	Rev. Ashbel S. Wells, Troy,	Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D. Ma- } ryville, }	
		{ Erotus P. Hastings, Esq. M. T. }		Horace Hallock, Esq. Detroit.	

## ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY CONTINUED.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Form- ed.</i>	<i>President.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>	<i>Treasurer.</i>	<i>Annual Meeting.</i>
<b>Boston Aux. Education Society,</b>	1818	William J. Hubbard, Esq. Boston,	Rev. Nehemiah Adams, Boston,	Hardy Ropes, Esq. Boston,	{ Monday bef. last Wed. in May.
<b>Barnstable County,</b>	1833	Hon. Elisha Doane, Yarmouth,	Rev. Charles S. Adams, Harwich,	Dea. Joseph White, Yarmouth.	
<b>Berkshire County,</b>	1816	Rev. S. Shepard, D. D. Lenox,	Rev. H. N. Brinsmade, Pittsfield,	John Hotchkiss, Esq. Lenox,	2d Wed. in May.
<b>Essex South,</b>	1833	Rev. S. W. Cozzens, Marblehead,	Rev. Daniel Fuz, Ipswich,	David Choate, Esq. Essex,	October.
<b>Essex North,</b>	1833	Rev. Gardner B. Perry, Bradford,	Rev. David T. Kimball, Ipswich,	Col. Ebenezer Hale, Newbury.	
<b>Franklin County,</b>			Rev. Wales Tieson, Charlemont,	Mr. William Elliot, Greenfield.	
<b>Hampshire County,</b>	1815	Rev. John Brown, D. D. Hadley,	Rev. John Todd, Northampton,	Hon. L. Strong, Northampton,	October.
<b>Hampden County,</b>	1832	Hon. S. Lathrop, W. Springfield,		Samuel Reynolds, Esq. Springfield.	
<b>Religious and Char. Society } of Middlesex North and Vic. }</b>	1828	Rev. George Fisher, Harvard,		Dea. John S. Adams, Groton.	
<b>Norfolk County,</b>	1816	Nathaniel Miller, M. D. Franklin,	Rev. Samuel Gile, Milton,	Rev. J. Codman, D. D. Dorchester,	2d Wed. in June.
<b>Old Colony Education Society,</b>	1833	Andrew Mackie, M. D. N. Bedford,	Rev. S. Holmes, New Bedford,	Col. Alex'r. Seabury, N. Bedford.	
<b>Plymouth County,</b>	1833	Hon. Josiah Robbins, Plymouth,	Rev. Thomas Boutelle, Plymouth,	Dea. Morton Eddy, Bridgewater.	
<b>Ed. Soc. of Taunton and Vicinity,</b>	1833	J. C. Starkweather, Esq. Pawtucket,	Rev. Orin Fowler, Fall River,	Mr. Charles Godfrey, Taunton.	
<b>Worcester North,</b>	1830	Rev. Samuel Gay, Hubbardston,	Rev. Alex. Lovell, Phillipston,	Dea. J. Ellingwood, Hubbardston,	last Th. in April.
<b>Worcester South,</b>	1830	Gen. Samuel Towne, Charlton,	Rev. Jas. D. Farnsworth, Paxton,	Hon. A. Bigelow, Worcester,	last Tues. in April.
<b>Rhode Island,</b>	1830	Hon. E. Ingraham, Pawtucket,	Rev. T. T. Waterman, Providence,	Mr. Albert Peabody, Providence,	2d Tues. in June.

# ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY CONTINUED.

## AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

57

Name.	State.	Form- ed.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Annual Meeting.
York County,	Maine,	1830	Col. Henry Clark, Kennebunkport,	Rev. George Shepard, Hallowell.	Mr. William Clark.	
Cumberland Co.	"	1830	Hon. Thomas Rice, Winslow,	Rev. Josiah Peet, Norridgewock,	Mr. Charles Blanchard, Portland.	
Kennebec Co.	"	1830	Hon. Calvin Selden, Norridgewock,		Mr. Weston B. Adams, Bloomfield.	
Somerset Co.	"	1830	Frye Hall, Esq. Belfast,	Rev. Nighill Blood, Bucksport,	Capt. Joel Hills, Belfast.	
Waldo Co.	"	1830	Thomas Adams, Esq. Castine,	Rev. David M. Mitchell, Waldoboro',	Rev. Daniel Kendrick, Edgcomb.	
Hancock Co.	"	1830	Rev. Seneca White, Wiscasset,	Prof. Enoch Pond, Bangor,	James Allen, Esq. Bangor,	2d Wed. in Sept.
Lincoln Co.	"	1833	Hon. Thomas A. Hill, Bangor,		Mr. William A. Crocker, Machias,	Last Wed. in Sept.
Penobscot Co.	"	1833	George Downes, Esq. Calais,		Aaron F. Sawyer, Esq. Nashua,	2d Tues. in June.
Washington Co.	"	1833	Rev. N. Kingsbury, Mount Vernon,	Rev. B. Smith, Rye,	Dea. T. H. Miller, Portsmouth,	October.
Hillsborough Co.	N. H.	1830	Rev. Jonathan French, Northampton,	Rev. Henry Wood, Hanover,	Hon. Samuel Morrill, Concord.	October.
Rockingham Co.	"	1830	Rev. David Sutherland, Bath,	Rev. Liba Conant, Northfield,	Alexander Boyd, M. D. Newport,	2d Tuesday in Oct.
Grafton and Coos Co.	"	1831	Hon. Joshua Darling, Hemlock,		Samuel A. Gerould, Esq. Keene,	3d Tues. in May.
Merrimack Co.	"	1831	Newton Whittlesey, Esq. Cornish,	Rev. A. Tobey, Durham,	Mr. William Woodman, Dover,	
Sullivan Co.	"	1831	Elijah Parker, Esq. Keene,	Rev. John Blanchford, Bridgeport,	Mr. George St. John, Norwalk.	
Cheshire Co.	"	1831	Hon. William Badger, Gilmanston,	Rev. Abram Marsh, Tolland,	Jonathan R. Flynt, Esq. Tolland.	
Strafford Co.	"	1831	Hon. Roger M. Sherman, Fairfield,	Rev. Grant Powers, Goshen,	Stephen Denning, Esq. Litchfield.	
Fairfield Co.	Conn.	1830	Hon. John Hall, Ellington,	Rev. Cornelius B. Everest, Norwich,	Charles Coit, Esq. Norwich.	
Tolland Co.	"	1832	Hon. Frederick Wolcott, Litchfield,	Rev. Stephen Hubbell, Hampden,	Dea. Byard Barnes.	
Litchfield Co.	"	1832	Hon. Calvin Goddard, Norwich,	Rev. Leverett Griggs,	Eliphalet Terry, Esq. Hartford.	
Norwich & Vicinity,	"	1832	Hon. Simeon Baldwin, New Haven,	Rev. Samuel Spring, E. Hartford,	William Hutchins, M. D. Brooklyn,	
New Haven Co.	"	1835	Rev. Aaron Dutton, Guilford,	Rev. G. J. Tillotson, Brooklyn,	Saml. Southmayd, Esq. Middletown.	December.
East Division Do.	"	1831	Amos Collins, Esq. Hartford,		Dr. N. B. Williston, Brattleboro'.	
Hartford Co.	"	1830	Jonathan A. Welch, Esq. Brooklyn,		William Page, Esq. Rutland.	
Windham Co.	"	1831	Clark Nott, Esq. Saybrook,		Mr. C. W. Storrs, Montpelier.	
Windham Co.	Vt.	1831	Hon. Phineas White, Marlborough,	Rev. Samuel Mitchell, Rutland,	Job Lyman, Esq. Woodstock,	Tues. bef. 3d
Rutland Co.	"	1831	John Kellogg, Esq. Benson,		George W. Root, Esq. Middlebury.	Wed. in June.
Washington Co.	"	1831	Hon. Jedathan Loomis, Montpelier,	Carlos Coolidge, Esq. Windsor,	H. Leavenworth, Esq. Burlington.	
Windsor Co.	"	1831	Rev. Thomas Emerson, Windsor,	Rev. T. A. Merrill, Middlebury,	Mr. Neh. W. Kingman, St. Albans.	
Addison Co.	"	1831	Rev. T. A. Merrill, Middlebury,			
Chittenden Co.	"	1831	Rev. James Marsh, D. D. Burlington,			
Franklin Co.	"	1831	Hon. Benj. Swift, St. Albans,	Rev. E. H. Dorman, Swanton,		

## APPENDIX.

---

[Note A. p. 26.]

### REV. MR. TODD'S ADDRESS,

#### ON PRESENTING THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION.

*Resolved*, That the peculiar state of this country and of the world, demands vigorous and increased efforts to raise up a holy and devoted ministry.

MR. PRESIDENT,—There are two embarrassments under which a clergyman always labors when he rises to speak before an Education Society. The first consists in a kind of indefinite feeling that his audience will consider all he says as a species of homage paid to his own profession, that however much he may say or feel on the value of the ministry, a part of the praise, to say the least, seems to return directly upon his own head. The second cause of embarrassment lies deeper—and consists in a painful consciousness in the speaker, that he himself has accomplished little or nothing in comparison with what he ought to have done! We have been in the ministry—some of us five, ten, twenty or more years; we have professed to stand near the cross; to drink directly from the fountain of life; we have spoken to hundreds and thousands, some of whom are now on the way to the judgment seat, some have already gone there, and *there* we are soon to meet them!

Oh, Sir! if we could feel that we had written one such book as the Saint's Everlasting Rest, or even such a tract as one of Legh Richmond's, which would live and preach when we are gone—that we had been the instruments of converting thousands of souls, and that no blood would be found on our right hand at the great day, we could so plead the cause of the ministry before God's people, that many youth would rise up and cry, "Here are we, send us;" and others would cry, "Here are our silver and our gold, take them, and fill the earth with a holy and devoted ministry."

I say, *holy and devoted* ministry; I do not say *great* ministers, in the ordinary meaning of the term; for you and I well know, that there are men who are not spoken of after their dust has returned to dust, yet who will be great in the kingdom of God, and shine as the sun in the firmament forever and ever. I speak on this point the more freely, because I am afraid we are prone in these days, to measure a minister's usefulness by what is *at once seen* to result from his labors.

When a boy, Providence sent a humble, unostentatious minister among us—a man who is now laboring in the wilderness at the west, almost unknown. There was a small revival under his preaching—not much said or thought about it—for only a few poor boys and girls were the subjects. It was one among many of similar revivals under the labors of this man. The subjects were poor Sabbath school children; but I can fix my eye upon them, and see two or three of these girls the devoted wives of ministers; two or three of these boys are deacons of churches; two more at least, min-

isters of the gospel, (of whom the humble individual before you is one.) I can point to at least eight new, vigorous, prosperous churches, gathered by these men, and nearly a score of young men from these churches on the way to the ministry—several powerful revivals of religion, many new Sabbath schools organized, and hundreds of new born souls who have begun to sing the song of Moses and the Lamb. All this can be traced directly to the little seed which this humble man of God cast by the way-side.

Sir, if all our ministers were *great* men, who would sow in such soils? Who go to such by-corners, and not only wake up the desire after immortality, but a desire to do good, so strong that it will pour new, and wider, and deeper streams of love upon man, till the harvest of the earth is gathered? These aged servants, whose heads have whitened in the service of Jesus Christ, are witnesses that the cause of holiness advances, not by might, nor by power, but by the Spirit of God. And when I have heard half-uttered complaints that this Society raises up now and then a man who does not possess brilliant talents, so far from feeling it to be a matter of complaining, I deem it a sure evidence that it is owned by the great Head of the church! for, while I know that the deep river which rolls its heavy burden of waters through the green valley to the ocean, is the object of admiration, I know also, that after all, it is the thousand little rills which are neither named nor even traced on the map, which fertilize and bless our country.

Mr. President, there is a great work to be done for this country, and for this earth. The church of God alone is commissioned to do it. And to do it, she must have, not *men* merely, but men strong, devoted, disciplined, consecrated—whose lives are hid with Christ in God.

I can spread out the map of this country before you, and point to sections as large as New England, filled with a vast population, but where the moral energies of the gospel are not felt, and from which no powerful streams of light are poured over our country. The churches are hardly numbered or felt. Their sons are not found in our colleges or theological seminaries; and why not? Go through these sections, Sir, you will see the cause. They have no efficient ministry. Man these churches with a devoted ministry, and go again, and you will find that mind, immortal, imperishable mind is waked up and called out, and many sons are hastening to prepare for high, noble, and holy enterprise. The ministry has never failed, and never will fail to call out the slumbering energies of noble minds.

But this is not what I mean by doing a great work for this country. You, Sir, have read the 12th chapter of Job. And what Christian can read and ponder on that chapter, and feel that any trust can be put in rulers, however wise or gifted, for the salvation of a nation? Bear with me a moment while I ask you for this brief space, to look at our moral heavens. Here is a country vast, but every day spreading her territories; rich, but new wealth flowing in it and through it—the waves of prosperity chasing each other in quick succession, and rolling on, threatening to bury us all in luxury. Here are the demagogues, who can easily raise the storm, and then ride on its wings; here are our great cities threatening to become so many great slaughter-houses of our sons who leave the firesides of their praying parents; here is the increasing tide of foreign immigration setting in upon us, bringing, with much that is good, the offals of the old world, and about as likely to aid us in keeping our institutions pure, as a thousand muddy streams let into the pure waters of Lake George would be to aid in keeping those sweet waters pure. Yonder is the beast, fixing a bloodshot eye upon us, greedy to devour!

Shall I pretend to speak of half of what threatens us?—Shall I mention our factories, which lay almost every stream under contribution, and which are in danger of becoming so many sepulchres of souls?—of the desecration of the Sabbath?—of the want of pastors, and tell you that while I am

speaking, more than one-half of the population of this country are destitute of the ministry? Shall I tell you how our young pastors enter the field with high hopes and fair promise of usefulness, but are soon laid aside as invalids or are in the grave—a generation of ministers now lasting hardly half as long as generations formerly did? Shall I say, too, that I am one of those who hold to the old-fashioned doctrine of the existence and agency of fallen spirits, and I believe that they are now planning and striving for the mastery over this country, with an interest such as the earth never before witnessed. Aye, Sir, and that cancer on the breast—which grows so fast, that we see it though we shut our eye!—that will require the most united and the holiest efforts of the people of God to remove it without taking our life's blood with it! Who needs be told that we must have men raised up to stand between the living and the dead, with the censor of God in their hands? Who are the men, and what the influence which will first cover this nation with a shield, and then stand between her and the gulf into which she is in danger of throwing herself? Oh, Sir, the ministers of Christ who teach Israel to sigh over the iniquities of the land, and the altars around which they gather the true worshippers to confess their sins—these, if any thing, must and will do it.

But you may ask, when we see the press prostituted, and rulers become worshippers of their own honor, and every other barrier giving way before the torrents of vice which pour over the land, Where is the security that the minister of the gospel will not also be swept away? I will tell you: Heaven, in wisdom and in mercy, has made the priest's office so poor a boon in this land, that none will seek it for its emoluments. An agent of almost any little factory, and many street pedlars, receive a greater compensation than the most gifted ministers in New England. There are also so many avenues to office and honors in this country, that none will go to the altar of God with the expectation of finding them there. In a word, I consider the way to the ministry so hedged in by the providence of God, that the temptation to enter it from unholy motives is every day growing smaller. And these are the men and the agents whom the times demand to lift up a standard against the floods of iniquity, and to do the work of saving this nation.

But this is all but the work of a day, in comparison with that which is before the church of God, and from which she can in no way excuse herself.

The greater part of Christians on earth, are merely nominal; and Christendom, as a whole, is a great mass of darkened mind.

This ignorance must all be removed, and there is to be an amount of laborious teaching which must wear out many a devoted servant of God. And then, if you go another step, you meet papal religion, with its ten thousand cunning artifices by which it enfeebles, darkens, chains and destroys the mind of man, cheats the conscience out of existence, and the soul out of immortal life. Advance another step, and you meet Judaism—degenerated into cold Deism, muffled in forms, untired by delay, unchanged by time, unconvinced by miracles, unmoved by love, unflinching and unhesitating in the furnace—every where the same iron-hearted thing that hung the Son of God on the cross, and mocked him there. A little further, and you meet Mohammedanism, fierce, cruel, stern as fate, with the forehead of the false prophet marked with blood, while his hand holds the sword, and his mouth pronounces death against every follower who becomes a Christian! Further on still, is Paganism—a tree whose roots strike so deep and wide that they now fill most of the earth, and which have heretofore so spread, that even the gospel has not been able wholly to eradicate them from Christian countries. The tree is old, to be sure—and some say is ready to fall by its own weight; but it seems to me to possess all the strength which time can give it, without any thing of that feebleness which

is usually attendant upon age. And if any one doubts the strength of Paganism, let him read the history of our Moravian brethren, during the long years which they spent in laboring on the coasts of Greenland, among men as barbarous and as cold as their sterile earth and their wintry sky. Let him look eastward, and see how soon the foot of Paganism trod the seven churches of Asia into the dust, and hung over them a night so deep, that not a ray of light shines to show us where even their graves are!

These are all to be met—these obstacles are all to be met and overcome—and over them all, a highway for our God is to be prepared. Can you hire men to do it? Can you offer rewards and honors that will lead men to do this? No, Sir—no: we must have men who, as the burning Cornelius once said to me, “Men who are moved, and guided, and upheld by something within;” men who rise up to go to the work expecting to fall and die in it, but trusting that others will follow and take it up where they lay it down, and others still, till every knee bows at the name of Jesus, and all the tribes of the earth shall return and come to Zion, with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads.

I hear it asked frequently, Why we take so much pains to raise up a faithful pastor, and then take him and make him a secretary or an agent, or a mover of our benevolent societies? Why not call in the wisdom of the church and set other men to do this? Can nobody but clergymen do it? No, Sir, and for two very good reasons. The first is, that our lay brethren who are fitted to fill these offices, are great merchants or presidents of banks, or are judges, or are on the floor of Congress, or they have great and splendid country seats to take care of. You cannot expect them to exercise the self-denial necessary to do the heavy drudgery of this work. And the second reason is, that the ministers of Christ are the only men who can get sufficiently near the heart of the church to move her sympathies. I can see no way, but to fill these offices with pastors, even granting it were desirable to do otherwise.

Sir, we want a race of holy, devoted ministers raised up, and I believe we shall have them. The church begins to feel that the richest, noblest gift which can be laid on the altar of God, is the gift of her sons and daughters. We have already a precious catalogue. You can hardly begin to read it without tears, beginning with the Mathers and ending with Wisner! Can you doubt it? They sleep, some amid the dark pollution of Asia, some in Africa, some in the wilderness at the west, some on the isles of the ocean, and some in the coral chambers of the deep. Others are following, reducing the languages of barbarism to writing, preaching and printing in sixteen different languages. More than one hundred of these men are ordained missionaries—our most precious sons and daughters—the richest gift of Zion to her King!

Sir, the land which we call ours, the church bought with blood, the earth hastening to judgment, call for holy, devoted ministers! Will they not be raised up? Who has not heard of Lyman and Munson, one of whom was a beneficiary of this Society? And what wanderer upon the ocean, when his ship comes within sight of the blue ridge of mountains which runs through the centre of the degraded, but beautiful island, will not turn his eyes there, and have his thoughts muster thick around the scene of their martyrdom? Though we knew of no particular danger which threatened them, yet there was a melancholy which hung over the parting hour of prayer when Lyman left his native village, which I can never forget. When I daily walk the street where he spent his boyhood, when I stand by the altar on which he was consecrated to God, when I see his widowed mother smiling in grief, and blessing God that he gave her such a son to give back to him, I cannot, do not doubt, that God will raise up a host of faithful men to publish his word.

Mr. President, though I live in a beautiful part of Zion, where the hand



of God hath scattered his gifts in rich profusion, and where the waters murmur as softly as those of Silva, yet even there, the heart is a stone till God has touched it; and I sometimes have the heartache, and feel like sinking under the burdens and the responsibilities of the ministry; and when I feel thus weary and discouraged, I often go and tread the little footpath that winds through our grave-yard; and at one grave I always pause. It is the grave of *David Brainerd*, that man of God, who finished his great day's work long before noon, and at the early age of thirty was called home to rest! Ah! Sir, the Indian will look down and contract his brow when you tell him that not a red man now walks through our sweet valley, or over our blue hills; that our plough sometimes turns up the arrows, and sometimes the bones of his fathers; but tell him that you live near the grave of *David Brainerd*, and his eye will fill with tears. For this name is poured through the forest like precious ointment. Oh! that his mantle may fall upon us, and upon the dear youth of our churches, till each church can number sons in the ministry; faithful, holy, devoted, Godlike. Then shall the light of the moon be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun shall be seven-fold, as the light of seven days.

#### ADDRESS OF REV. ANSEL R. CLARK,

##### ON PRESENTING THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION.

*Resolved*, That the command of Christ to 'go and teach all nations,' requires of the church to educate, as well as to send forth, men in sufficient numbers for the immediate accomplishment of the work.

**MR. PRESIDENT**,—The resolution I have just read, leads us to contemplate a work, which, in magnitude and results, is not surpassed by any other that has engaged or ever will engage the attention of mortals. But who are to do this work? Upon *whom* rests this overwhelming responsibility? I answer, upon the church, upon the *whole* church. Ministers and people, old and young, are under the *binding* command of Heaven, to employ their talents, means, and influence in the way best calculated to hasten the accomplishment of this work. We want no "Thus saith the Lord" for proof of this assertion. It commends itself to reason and common sense as well as agrees with the declarations of Scripture. It is in accordance with the principle on which the whole arrangement of the divine government is founded. The child must seek to promote the best interests of his father, the servant that of his master, the subject that of his lord. And no less binding is the Christian's obligation to seek the best interests of God. For he is a child of God, a servant of God, and a subject of Jesus Christ, his Lord.

But in what ways shall the efforts required be put forth, to secure this object, for which apostles so earnestly prayed and martyrs so freely poured out their blood? I answer, Mr. President, in those very ways in which the church is now putting them forth, but with tenfold more power, and stronger reliance on an almighty arm. Let every heart with every tongue offer prayer, and every hand be open to supply the needed aid for the distribution of the sacred Scriptures among every tribe and people on the face of the globe. Let a missionary zeal, such as has not been witnessed since the days of the apostles, *pervade* the church, and all that assistance be granted, necessary to render comfortable those who go far hence to the Gentiles. Let every other object, upon which God smiles, receive its full share of attention. But, Mr. President, what will all *this avail* unless Christians lift up their united voice in humble supplications to the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest? Will the work be accomplished? No, Sir, *never*. Your Bible Society may carry its

recent and heavenly resolution into full effect; your Tract Society may accomplish its no less benevolent designs; they both may plant their depositories on every shore, in every city, in every town, from whence shall go forth *over all lands* their leaves of salvation. Yea more, your Sunday School Society may plant its nursery of religious instruction in every church and neighborhood on the earth; your Seaman's Friend Society may hoist their flag in every port, which shall direct the weather-beaten sailor to the haven of eternal rest; they may fill every library, yea every cabin and berth even of every vessel that ploughs the mighty deep, with Bibles and Tracts. But what will *all this avail* unless these means are accompanied with men full of the Holy Ghost and of prayer, and able to preach the gospel, which is ordained of Heaven to be the power and wisdom of God unto salvation.

To attempt the conversion of the world without well qualified preachers, men of high attainments in learning and piety, merely with Bibles, Tracts, and Sunday Schools, and all other means of moral influence which the church is now using, is as absurd as it would be for our nation to attempt to defend itself against the well trained armies of Europe, with mere muskets, balls, powder, and other weapons of defence, without men to wield them. It is plain, therefore, that the world will never be converted without well qualified ministers to preach the gospel to every creature.

Our next inquiry, Mr. President, is, are there a sufficient number of such preachers, or will there *be* a sufficient number, without a special effort on the part of the church? Your Missionary Societies can give an answer to this inquiry. And what is their testimony? Are not their calls for men louder and more imperative than they are for money? Sir, when they consider the desolations of our land, which spread out themselves beneath their eye, and from 3,000 to 4,000 churches are destitute of pastors; when they behold the wide spread evils of *intemperance*, licentiousness, Sabbath breaking, and slavery, none of which will ever be *banished* from the abodes of men, except through the influence of the living ministry, they call upon you, Sir, upon every lover of Christ and of his kingdom, as with a *trumpet's voice*, *Give us men*; give us apostolic missionaries. And, Sir, the demand of Foreign Missionary Societies are no less urgent. From the stations they occupy, their bosoms swell with emotions of sympathy, too big for utterance, as they look at China with her nearly 400,000,000 of idolaters; at Africa, India, and all of Pagan and Mohammedan Asia and Europe; at the islands of the sea; at the native tribes on our own borders, as well as at the papal and infidel world besides. Here, Sir, is their work, as agents of the church. Here is their commission—"Go, preach the gospel to every creature." And here is the cheering promise for their encouragement—"The kingdoms of the world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ; and he shall reign forever and ever."

Well then may the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions call upon the churches for 107 ordained missionaries to be sent to the heathen within the current year. And the American Home Missionary Society for 1,000 for the destitute in our own land. But this demand, Sir, is nothing in comparison with the real wants. No less than 700,000 additional laborers are needed for the world, and 6,000 for the United States. And yet we talk of merely 100 for the heathen; and perhaps of as many more for our own land. But whence shall this number, small as it is, come? Can they be found? Are they educated? Can the American Board, or the Home Missionary Society find them? No, Sir. They are not in existence. Whence then shall they come? From the bosom of the church. The church must educate, as well as send forth, well qualified preachers. For if it be true, that the church is to convert the world, through the preached gospel, and that there are not ministers sufficient to

meet the present demands will not be without efficient agency in preparing pious youth for this sacred employment, then who is to put forth this agency if not the church? And if the church is to do this work, when shall she commence? When must she begin to mould, cultivate, and polish minds for this holy and overwhelmingly responsible business of preaching salvation to dying sinners? I answer, Mr. President, in the cradle, in the nursery, in infancy, in childhood. Then is the time for Christian parents to impress upon the infantile mind, religious truth, and as the intellectual powers develope themselves, to make known to their children the wants of the world, and exhibit before them an ardent desire for their early conversion to God, that they may become ministers of the Lord Jesus. Let them do this, and depend upon it, Sir, another generation would not pass away before the gospel would light on every land.

In reference to this subject, there is too much apathy, selfishness, and infidelity in the church. Some parents say we wish our children to pursue that calling for which they seem to have a natural taste. For one, Mr. President, I believe but little about this natural taste. I believe the remark of the poet when he says,

"Just as the twig is bent,  
The tree's inclined."

Further, Sir, it is the declaration of God, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

The principal reason why some children *seem* to have a natural taste for a particular employment, is, their parents have exerted a direct or indirect influence to form that taste. They have talked to them about the honor of the forum or the bar, the respectability and profit of the merchant, the independency of the farmer, or the gain of some other employment, and have thrown around a particular calling a charm that has created in the child a *relish* for that calling. This was the way in which the mother of Samuel J. Mills produced in his mind a taste for the Christian ministry. From the cradle upward, she followed him with her prayers and instructions, until he was seen sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in his right mind, and his soul panted for the privilege of preaching the gospel to the heathen.

Let all Christian parents follow this example, and your colleges and theological seminaries would soon swarm with candidates for the sacred ministry.

Sir, I have not been an idle spectator in regard to this subject. While in the employment of your noble society for more than six years, I was often called to converse with parents on the duty of consecrating their sons to the work of preaching the gospel. And though I frequently met with those, who, actuated by selfishness or some other unholy motive, replied, "we cannot spare them," yet my spirits are sometimes cheered in meeting with others, whose souls leaped with joy at the thought of having sons accounted worthy to be put into the sacred ministry.

I now recollect a pious mother in the backwoods of the West, who, in conversation on this subject, gave vent to mingled emotions of joy and of anxiety in a flood of tears, whilst she honestly declared that it was her earnest desire that her five sons might be early converted to God, and trained to preach the gospel, not in this land of light and of Sabbaths, Mr. President, but in lands full of darkness and of the habitations of cruelty.

I have also seen a father, who seemed to possess something of the apostolic spirit. He was willing that his children, both sons and daughters, might all go and tell the heathen the story of the cross. One morning as he was conversing with his family on missionary subjects, as he was wont to do, he expressed to his wife his *entire* willingness that all his children should become missionaries. His wife with surprise, replied, what shall we do? We are getting to be infirm and have but little of this world's

goods; if all our children should go to the heathen, what shall we do? His answer was ready. If the Lord Jesus wants our children to be employed in his service among the heathen, and will not take care of us, we will lay down and die. Ah, Mr. President, that is the spirit. That is the spirit, and let it pervade the whole church, and shortly an army will be raised up to fight the battles of the Lord. You will be in no want of men, Sir, or money either. Your Missionary Societies would then have as much as they could do, by attending to the request, "Here are we, send us."

But without dwelling on the importance of parental instruction and faithfulness, without even looking at the institution of Sunday Schools, or any other method for raising up an intelligent and Christian generation, I will detain you but a moment with remarks on the duty of sustaining your Society. Mr. President, the work of your Society needs to be prosecuted with more vigor, more prayer, and stronger confidence in God for success. Sir, your institution should be, and is beginning to be, regarded as the hope of the church. Those who are looking forward to the dawning of that day, whose light shall chase away the darkness of a thousand ages, are anxiously turned to your Society, as the sheet-anchor, which is to hold the world from dashing against the breakers, and involving its inhabitants in one common ruin. However much some men, through selfishness and ignorance, may coldly and indifferently, if not with manifest opposition, look upon the Education cause, it still stands and must stand in intimate and indissoluble connection with the work of converting the world to God.

But how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent? and how shall they be sent unless they are first educated? And how shall they be educated, if your Society and kindred institutions, do not in a great measure perform the work? Will indigent young men educate themselves? No, Sir; except in a few extraordinary cases. Will a sufficient number be educated at the expense of their parents? No, Sir. All past history, as well as the nature of the case, answers, No. Then your Society cannot be dispensed with. And it must be carried forward with accelerated speed. For, I repeat it, the calls for well educated and holy men, such as you are designing to furnish, are waxing louder and louder, and every day becoming more imperative and urgent.

On the subject of contributing for the support of the institution I will relate one anecdote, which occurred under my own observation illustrating the spirit and self-denial which we and all who love Zion, are called upon to exercise. The devotedly pious father, to whom I have already alluded, and who was willing that all his children should become missionaries, was in rather indigent circumstances. He lived in a log hut, had a few acres of land, and a trade by which he supported a large family. About two and an half years ago, he was called on to subscribe to the Foreign Missionary Society. He gave his name for two dollars. He went home, and retired to bed. But could not sleep. He thought of his subscription all night. In the morning he went to his pastor and unburdened his feelings to him. He took him into the study, and said, I could not sleep last night. I thought of the subscription I made to the Foreign Missionary Society. In imagination I took that subscription paper and went right up to the Lord Jesus Christ, and said, My Lord and my Master, here is the sum, two dollars, that I have promised to give this year to preach thy gospel among the heathen this year. No, said he, I can't do it. Hand me that paper. He took it and subscribed ten dollars instead of two. A short time after I presented the Education cause in that place. And this man subscribed ten dollars for that society. About six months after I met him again, and he said, I have five dollars more; one half shall go to the Missionary Society and one half to the Education Society.

Now, Sir, let a similar spirit pervade the church, let the rich as well as the poor give in proportion to their ability compared with this man; let

even this Christian assembly be governed by the same motives, which governed that man, and let them give with the Lord Jesus fully in view, and your debts will be soon cancelled and your treasury filled to overflowing. And further, whoever pursues this course, though at the setting of his sun, he may have no downy pillow on which to lay his aching head, will have that which is more substantial to sustain and comfort, the bosom of the blessed Saviour, on which he may breathe out his last expiring breath, and shall receive the rewards of those who labor to educate as well as send forth well qualified preachers, that the world may be converted to God. I submit the resolution.

### SKETCH OF REV. MR. ARMSTRONG'S ADDRESS,

#### ON PRESENTING THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION.

*Resolved*, That in view of the urgent and increasing demand for thoroughly educated ministers of the gospel, throughout the unevangelized world, the American Education Society ought to be sustained by the fervent prayers, the liberal contributions, and the cordial co-operation of all who desire the glory of Christ, in the salvation of men.

The resolution, said Mr. A., invites the prayers, the contributions, and the cordial co-operation of all those who desire the glory of Christ and the salvation of men. It is these which have sustained the Society hitherto, and under their fostering influence its means have become great, its operations extensive, and its plans such as to embrace the world. By these it must be still sustained. Let these be withdrawn, and its resources are gone, and a thousand young men, who are now under its training and patronage, must relinquish all their cherished hopes, and return to secular pursuits. The churches must be left to sink back in despondency, and the heavens which were beginning to brighten with the millennial morning, must again be shrouded in darkness; and the fair and cheering prospect of Messiah's speedy coming must be lost in the gloom.

Others have commended the Society to the benevolence of the people of God by arguments drawn from various other sources. I go for my argument to the unevangelized world. What is it? It is more than four fifths of the population of our globe—covered with darkness, sunk in wickedness, and passing without God and without hope, to the grave and to the judgment. And this deplorable state of rayless midnight must continue forever, unless the heaven-appointed remedy shall be applied for their relief. And what is that? It is the gospel; that divine provision which cost the life-blood of Jesus Christ, and which is ordained of God for the salvation of all who believe. Was not the necessity urgent; the call imperative?

But the resolution spoke of the increasing demand for the supply of the messengers of God to bear his gospel to the destitute. And was not the increase of this demand obvious to all observers? Mr. A. here called the recollection of his auditory to the period when the American Board of Commissioners was first formed, and contrasted that day of small things with the enterprise of the Board of the present time. Four hundred laborers were already in the field, and the demand for the present year was for 200 more; not for new fields, and regions wholly unexplored, but for the points already occupied, and for those which God's providence had already prepared to be immediately entered upon. The number required was four times as great as that which had been asked for in any one preceding year, and if this was to continue to be the measure of its advance, who should set bounds to the future enterprise of the Board? He referred to what had taken place yesterday morning, at the anniversary of the Tract Society, when a proposal had been made to increase the appropriation asked for

foreign countries from \$35,000 to \$50,000, but its managers prudently declined it, not because the field of operation was not wide enough to absorb the \$50,000, nor because the pecuniary means of the church were inadequate to the demand, but because the men were wanting; because there were no laborers. As the Bible and the Tract Societies continued to move on, the demand for men must proportionally increase; for, wherever the tracts were blessed of God to make a deep impression on the minds of the heathen, the next result was an immediate demand for men to distribute the bread of life. Having once tasted the truth, the heathen immediately cried out for personal instruction. So wide indeed was the demand, and so white were the fields for this great harvest, that, did the Society possess, that night, one thousand missionaries suitably furnished and equipped for the field, every one of them might be despatched during the ensuing summer.

The resolution spoke of the necessity of a ministry well trained and thoroughly educated. Such a ministry, it was the design of this Society to rear up, and none other would meet the demand of the foreign field. There was a vague, mistaken notion, which had long possessed the minds of the Christian public, and was not even yet fully exploded, that while an educated ministry were needed at home, almost any thing would do to send abroad. A few months since, when a beloved pastor broke away from the tears and embraces of an affectionate people, under the conviction that he was called by the providence of God to the countless millions on the other side of the globe, he made a visit to one of our large cities, where he preached with great acceptance. He was accompanied to the ship by a large number of the friends of missions, one of whom said to another on his way home, "What a pity that such a man as that should go to the heathen!" On another occasion, a father, whose son was studying for the ministry, went to his pastor, and asked him, whether he thought his son could go to the heathen as a missionary. "Wait," replied the minister, "till I hear him preach;" meaning that if he was but an indifferent preacher, he might do well enough to send abroad; but if he should preach with acceptance, he must be retained at home. Mr. A. remonstrated with warmth against a notion so absurd, and pressed with great earnestness the duty of the church to provide and consecrate her best and ablest men for the mission work. To simplify the truth so as to adapt it to the comprehension of the heathen mind, was one of the mightiest efforts of the human intellect; in illustration of which position, he referred to the remark of a very competent judge on such questions, who had observed, that there was nothing in all the works of Dr. Watts, which so much astonished him by its consummate ability, as his hymns for children. Mr. A. painted the condition of a missionary, surrounded by a vast mass of mind, much of it highly acute, and trained to metaphysical reasoning, but sunk in the darkness and prejudice of centuries, and crushed under the load of senseless superstitions; and put the cogent inquiry, how he was to be prepared to meet the thousand various objections which should be made against the truth; how he was to prepare tracts and books adapted to the use of the people to whom he was sent; and above all, how he was to perform the arduous work of translating the Scriptures into a foreign tongue, thus forming both the religion and literature of a nation, without suitable training, and long and careful preparation? Besides, it would never do as an ultimate arrangement, that the heathen should rely for their whole supply of gospel instruction on teachers educated in this country. There were a thousand reasons why native teachers would be far preferable, and such it was the design of the Board ultimately to secure to them; but, for this purpose, permanent institutions for theological instruction must be founded among the heathen themselves, and was this a work to be committed to the hands of ignorant men, half educated, or slightly trained?

The missionaries now sent abroad might be compared to the seed-corn of the church; and what wise farmer took the refuse and sweepings of the granary to sow his field for the future harvest? If any department of ministerial labor demanded the highest order of mind, it was the missionary work abroad. Multitudes of every grade offered themselves, and all might be usefully employed; but it was the educated who must take the lead, and like wise master-builders, lay deep and sure the foundations of the future faith of those populous regions.

Mr. A. concluded by observing, that the hope of heathen lands lay, under God, in our societies for education. Here the instructors of the heathen must be trained, and unless these societies were liberally endowed, and faithfully sustained by the church, the hope of the heathen must be as the giving up of the ghost.

#### ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY.

I rise, Mr. President, to present a resolution, which it is deemed specially important should be adopted by the Society at the present meeting. The state of feeling in some parts of the country in reference to the whole subject of educating indigent pious young men for the ministry, seems to require such an action on our part. And with your permission, I will follow the resolution with a few remarks.

*Resolved*, That the American Education Society, in view of the magnitude of the work in which it is engaged, and the vast importance of its speedy accomplishment, does most cordially rejoice in the efforts of all other evangelical Education Societies, whose object is to increase the number of pious, learned, and efficient Ministers of Jesus Christ.

The work, Sir, to which reference is here made, is the supply of the world with heralds of salvation. How divine the work! It is instrumentally carrying into completion what God himself commenced. Jesus Christ was an ambassador from heaven, and all his ministers have a celestial commission. How immense the work!—the supply of the world, the whole world. Eighteen centuries have rolled their ample round since the Saviour enjoined upon his disciples, "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest." At that time one hundred thousand ministers would, probably, have furnished an adequate supply for the then known world; now the demand is for no less than six hundred thousand. And it remains for the church, in its nineteenth century, to arise in all her energy, and with the blessing of God, meet this demand.

The world, Mr. President, lieth in wickedness, and the wrath of God abideth on it. The wages of sin is death—eternal death. From this awful condition mankind are instrumentally delivered by the ministrations of the gospel. By the foolishness of preaching, God is pleased to save them that believe. Like the Ethiopian nobleman, men will not understand the Scriptures unless some one guide them. Multitudes also irretrievably perish in sin every day for lack of knowledge—are hastened to the bar of irreversible judgment without a surety or a Saviour. Hence the necessity of sending the gospel to the ends of the earth with the least possible delay. In view, Sir, of the greatness of this work, and the vast importance of its speedy accomplishment, the American Education Society was established. It was formed on broad, evangelical principles, and consequently, is neither denominational nor sectarian. The men concerned in its establishment possessed views and benevolence as extensive as the world,—Worcester, Porter, and Phillips, whose names are venerated on earth and honored in heaven, were among its founders. Its desires are commensurate with the happiness of a world of undying souls, and its aims are their salvation.

In its operations, it institutes no inquiry respecting the shiboleths of a party, but only respecting the grand essentials of religion. It would contemplate the whole body of Christ as a seamless garment. It proffers aid to all worthy applicants; and elects not, in particular, for patronage, this denomination of Christians, or that institution of learning. Young men of different evangelical communions are this year assisted at 159 different literary and theological institutions. It commenced its operations in a catholic spirit, and has ever maintained a uniform course of procedure. Thus broad in principle, and pacific in action, it would endeavor to accomplish the object it has in view, and it is willing that other societies should operate in the way of their own election. It would avoid all strife and collisions as destructive of Christian feeling, and as a great obstacle to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, which consisteth in righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. As Abraham said to Lot, so says this Society to all similar institutions, "Let there be no strife I pray thee between me and thee, for we are brethren.—Is not the whole land before thee? If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left." Its language to all persons is, If you are pleased with our principles and mode of operation, we shall be happy to have you adopt them and co-operate with us in this good cause. But, if you prefer some other way of performing this work of the Lord, we shall rejoice to have you labor in any method you may deem best. Choose your own way to work in the Master's vineyard, and we shall be satisfied; but for the glory of God, the honor of Christ, and the salvation of souls, choose some way and work, and not be idle. If we differ in this matter, let us agree to differ, and not spend in contention precious time, and sacrifice precious holy influence, while the blood of immortal souls is found in the skirts of our garments. It is not to be expected, that all men, possessing as they do, different natural constitutions, different education, and consequently different prejudices, would think exactly alike in regard to the plan of educating minds; or act uniformly in a cause like this, so extended and multifarious in its operations, and which comes in contact with so many literary and theological institutions. There will be local and denominational Societies, and perhaps it is best there should be. To all who are disposed to engage in controversy on this subject, our reply is, We are doing a great work, so that we cannot come down; we have not time to devote to this purpose. Who would thus be retarded in this enterprise, while such multitudes of souls are plunging into perdition as fast as time can waft them thither? There must be no delay in this work, but a speedy accomplishment of it. Gratitude to the great Head of the church demands it; the salvation of undying souls demands it; and the glory of God demands it. These considerations press to immediate, untiring, agonizing effort. •

It is now, Sir, more than twenty years since this Society commenced operations; but, comparatively speaking, how little has it accomplished! True, it has assisted about 2,500 in a course of education, and been the means, in a greater or less degree, of introducing to the ministry 800 individuals, most of whom are now living and laboring faithfully for Jesus Christ. But what are these compared with the number required? Instead of *one thousand*, the Society should this day have under its patronage at least *five thousand*. Far greater efforts should be made than ever have been for the promotion of this cause. Hitherto we have tamely exhorted pious young men to enter the ministry; but now we must become press-men. We must go to them in the name of the Captain of salvation, and demand their service, telling them if they will not forsake houses and lands, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, to minister to the salvation of souls, they must expect to incur the displeasure of Jesus Christ. Young men must pray over this subject far more than they ever have done, and settle the matter of duty, in view of a perishing world, their own conscience, and the final judgment.



Signs, Mr. President, break forth on every side, and indicate that the world's redemption draweth nigh. A great work, indeed, is to be accomplished before the millennium will be introduced; but it can be performed in the strength of the Lord of hosts. It was a great work to fight the battle of Waterloo. Much time was expended in preparation, but when the conflict had commenced, it was soon over. Preparation has been making 6,000 years for the battle of the great day of God Almighty. The action is about to commence, and soon it will be announced, "The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever."

This glorious conquest, Sir, is to be obtained principally through the instrumentality of a pious, learned, and efficient ministry. Such a ministry God will furnish. "I will give you," says he, "pastors according to my heart, which shall feed you with knowledge and understanding." This he will do, not by miracle, not by special calling and qualification as in the case of the apostles, but by human instrumentality accompanied by his Holy Spirit. In this blessed work, the American Education Society is no doubt to take a prominent part. And while it does this, it most cordially rejoices in the efforts of all other evangelical Education Societies, whose object is to multiply the number of holy, faithful, and devoted ministers—ministers of ministerial talents, education, piety and action—ministers who can labor, who know how to labor, who love to labor, and to labor for Jesus Christ—for the world's conversion. Such a ministry, it is confidently believed, is to be furnished, under God, by this country. The genius of its civil government, the genius of its church organizations, and the genius of its literary, theological, and benevolent institutions, guaranty the result. The American church has only to discharge her duty, and the work is accomplished; her grand vocation is fulfilled; her highest glory is attained. In view of these duties and prospects, we welcome into this godlike service all evangelical Education Societies, and rejoice, yea, and will rejoice in their efforts to raise up a pious, able, and efficient ministry. We present to them the right hand of fellowship, and in the name of our common Master, wish them God-speed in this glorious cause.

#### SKETCH OF THE ADDRESS OF DR. SCHMUCKER,

##### ON SECONDING THE RESOLUTION.

The Rev. Dr. Schmucker said that he had been deeply affected by the sentiments which had fallen from the brother who had just taken his seat. He had risen merely for the purpose of seconding the resolution which had been presented by him, and without detaining the audience, would merely say, as a member of the Lutheran church, and as officially connected with the Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, Pa. that his denomination had received tangible evidence;—solid and demonstrative proof, that the principles declared by the Secretary, to actuate and govern this Society, were not mere professions of the lips, but had been acted out in practice, and embodied in fact. As many as nine years ago, this noble Institution had taken young men of the Lutheran denomination, who were prosecuting their studies in the seminary of that church, when that seminary was in its infancy, little known, and perhaps having little claims to confidence among the churches of the land; when it had no special claim to such an exertion of benevolence, and when there was no institution near, to stretch forth the helping hand. The benefit had not been forgotten; and it gave him pleasure thus publicly to acknowledge it. He could not reconcile it to his feelings; he should consider himself as recreant to all principles of the Christian religion, could he suffer such an occasion to pass by, and not thus commemorate an act as honorable to those who performed it, as

beneficial to those who were the objects of it. Sure he was, that in the improvements which have been witnessed in the German churches, this liberality had been among the most important means. This example of disinterested benevolence kindled a flame of benevolence in many a Lutheran heart, and made them feel that they would themselves be more deeply inexcusable, if they remained inactive in a work where brethren so far remote had tendered their aid. As reference had been made to the name of the late lamented Cornelius, he would beg leave to add the statement of one fact which shed additional light upon the secret piety of that devoted and heavenly-minded servant of God. He then related an anecdote going to show that after much bodily exhaustion, and at a very late hour of the night, Cornelius would not retire to his pillow without having accompanied his evening prayer with the perusal of a portion of the word of God, and closed by saying that his visit to the seminary produced the happiest and most lasting effects both upon the students and their teachers.

---

[Note B. p. 37.]

#### SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE following sketch was prepared and is here inserted as a document to which reference may be made as occasion may require.

The American Education Society owes its origin to the great and increasing demand for pious and learned ministers of the gospel. The first meeting in relation to it, called by Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D. of Charlestown, and others, and consisting of a respectable number of clergymen and layman, was held in Boston, July 20, 1815. This meeting was principally for consultation, and resulted only in the conclusion that it was best to establish such a Society, and in the appointment of a committee of ten, six clergymen and four laymen, to draft a constitution and report at an adjourned meeting. According to adjournment, a meeting was held in Boston, August 29, 1815, at which time a constitution was adopted and the Society was formed; yet its officers were not elected till December 7, following. The individuals then chosen were His Honor William Phillips, President; Samuel Salisbury, Esq. William Bartlett, Esq. and Hon. William Reed, Vice Presidents; Henry Gray, Esq. Clerk; Rev. John Codman, D. D. Corresponding Secretary; Aaron Porter Cleveland, Esq. Treasurer; and Dea. John E. Tyler, Auditor. The Directors were Rev. Eliphalet Pearson, LL. D., Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D., Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., Rev. Ebenezer Porter, D. D., Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D., Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D., and Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D. Dr. Eaton was chosen Clerk of the Board of Directors.

The Society was incorporated by an act of the legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, December 4, 1816. October 15, 1817, a legal meeting of the Society under the charter was held, and the officers of the preceding year were elected, except that the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D. was chosen Clerk of the Society instead of Henry Gray, Esq. who had resigned. January 15, 1818, Rev. Samuel Worcester, D. D. was chosen Director in the place of Dr. Bates, who had resigned. September 30, 1818, the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. and Sereno Edwards Dwight, D. D. were elected Directors in the place of Rev. Drs. Pearson and Dana, who had resigned, and the Hon. Pliny Cutler was chosen Auditor. During this year the fol-

lowing persons were elected honorary Vice Presidents: Hon. William Reed, Mass.; Hon. Caleb Strong, LL. D., Mass.; Hon. John C. Smith, LL. D., Conn.; Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinkney, LL. D., S. C.; Hon. Elias Boudinot, LL. D., N. J.; Robert Ralston, Esq. Pa.; John Bolton, Esq. Ga.; Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D., President College of New Jersey; Rev. Jeremiah Day, LL. D., President Yale College; Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., President Dartmouth College; Rev. Jesse Appleton, D. D., President Bowdoin College; Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D., President University of Vermont; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President Union College; Rev. Henry Davis, D. D. President Hamilton College; Rev. Zephaniah Swift More, D. D. President Williams College; Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D. President Middlebury College; Rt. Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, D. D. Bishop Eastern Diocese Episcopal Church; Rev. Charles Coffin, D. D. President Greenville College; Hon. Edward H. Robbins, Mass. October 3, 1821, Rev. Warren Fay, D. D., and Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, D. D. were chosen Directors in the place of Rev. Dr. Worcester, who had deceased, and Rev. Dr. Emerson, who had resigned. October 2, 1822, Rev. Benjamin Blydenburg Wisner, D. D. was chosen a Director in the place of Rev. Dr. Dwight, who had resigned. October 12, 1825, Dr. Eaton resigned his offices as Director and Clerk of the Directors and of the Society; and the Rev. Joseph Harvey, D. D. was appointed in his place. He was to act also as General Agent of the Society. May 29, 1826, Rev. Elias Cornelius, D. D. was chosen a Director, and Dr. Wisner was chosen Clerk. At this time the constitution was so altered as that all members hereafter added to the Society who shall be entitled to vote, shall be chosen by ballot at an annual meeting. July 12, 1826, on account of ill health Dr. Harvey resigned his offices as Director and Clerk, and Aug. 1, 1826, the Rev. Elias Cornelius, D. D. was appointed Secretary and General Agent. May 28, 1827, the constitution of the Society was changed so as to enlarge the Board of Directors, by the addition of four. The individuals added to the Board were John Tappan, Esq. Hon. John Cotton Smith, LL. D. Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D. and Arthur Tappan, Esq. The President of the Society, Lieut. Gov. Phillips, having deceased, the Hon. Samuel Hubbard, LL. D. was chosen President. A large number of individuals from the different States of the Union were elected members. July 19, 1827, Aaron P. Cleveland, Esq. resigned his office as Treasurer, and William Ropes, Esq. was elected to fill his place. May 8, 1828, Mr. Bela Bates Edwards was elected Assistant Secretary, with the expectation that he should have the charge principally of editing the "Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society." October 28, 1829, William Ropes, Esq. resigned the office of Treasurer, and 26th January, 1830, Hardy Ropes, Esq. was chosen in his place. May 13, 1830, His Honor Samuel Turel Armstrong, and Rev. John Brown, D. D. were elected Directors in the place of Rev. Dr. Storrs and Governor Smith, who had resigned. May 23, 1831, Rev. John Codman, D. D. was elected a Director in the place of Rev. Dr. Brown, resigned. January 25th, 1832, Rev. William Cogswell was elected Secretary and a Director in the place of Rev. Dr. Cornelius, who had resigned, and Mr. B. B. Edwards was elected Recording Secretary. Mr. Cogswell was appointed General Agent of the Society, June, 1829, and officiated in that capacity till 1832. October 10, 1832, Rev. Samuel Gile was chosen a Director in the place of Rev. Dr. Woods, who had resigned. May 8, 1834, Rev. Ralph Emerson, D. D. was elected a Director in the place of Rev. Dr. Porter, who had deceased. May 8, 1834, Rev. William Patton was elected a Director in the place of Rev. Dr. Spring, who had resigned. April 8, 1835, Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D. was elected a Director in the place of the Rev. Dr. Wisner, who had deceased.

The Society is national in its character, and catholic in its principles, and it has bestowed its patronage upon young men of different denomina-

tions of evangelical sentiments from all parts of the United States, whose qualifications in other respects have been deemed suitable. Most of its beneficiaries, however, have been connected with Congregationalists and Presbyterians. The method of bestowing its charities has been various. The first plan adopted by the Society, was to afford gratuitous assistance to young men, sufficient to meet their necessary expenses; but this was found to encourage indolence, idleness, and extravagance. October 13, 1819, the Directors fixed upon a definite sum to be granted to the beneficiaries, throwing them for support, in some measure, upon their own resources and efforts; but this method did not prove, in its operations, altogether satisfactory. October 11, 1820, the method of assisting young men by way of loans was adopted; and an obligation was required of them by the Society, to refund one half the amount received. This method operated favorably; and since July 12, 1826, an obligation has been required to refund the whole with interest after a reasonable time subsequent to the completion of the beneficiary's education, and his entrance upon the active duties of his profession. The notes, however, of foreign and domestic missionaries, and of ministers settled over feeble churches, may be cancelled at the discretion of the Board of Directors. No student in any stage of study receives more than \$75.

April 10, 1816, the Directors voted that they would hold quarterly meetings on the second Wednesdays of January, April, July and October, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making appropriations to beneficiaries, and transacting any other business that might come before them. The quarterly meetings have been held on these days from that time to the present. At this meeting they also appointed the three senior officers of the several colleges in New England, Examining Committees, to examine and recommend candidates for patronage. July 9, 1817, the Directors authorized and requested the three senior officers of Hamilton College and Union College, New York, and of Columbia College in South Carolina, to act as Examining Committees; and also the Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer, D. D. Rev. Dr. Percy, Nathaniel Russel and Timothy Ford, Esqrs. to act as an Examining Committee for Charleston, S. C., and its vicinity.

During the first years of the existence of the Society, very little agency was employed to advance its interests, and consequently but little progress was made in its operations. As early, however, as February 6, 1816, Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury was appointed an Agent of inquiry to operate in behalf of the Society, as he might find it convenient, in the Middle States. During the summer of 1816, the Rev. John Keep, of Blandford, performed an agency of a few weeks for the Society in Berkshire, Hampshire, and Hampden counties. Rev. Dr. Porter performed an agency in the winter of 1816-1817, in the Southern States. During the year 1818-1819, the Rev. Dr. Storrs spent about seven months in the service of the Society at the South, principally in South Carolina and Georgia; and the Rev. Dr. Payson of Portland, Me. presented the cause to the churches in the eastern part of Massachusetts. His labors were limited chiefly to Essex County. Rev. Louis Dwight was appointed an Agent of the Society in June, 1821, and was continued in its service till January, 1824. His labors were confined to the New England States. Since October 12, 1825, there has been a Secretary and General Agent who has devoted his whole time to the services of the Society. And as the institution has been extended in its operations, other agents and officers have been employed to labor in its behalf.

The Board of Directors established a Committee of Agency of their own members, as early as Jan. 13, 1819. Jan. 9, 1823, the name of this Committee was changed, and its powers enlarged. It was called the Executive Committee, and invested with authority to act in behalf of the Directors during the interim of the Quarterly Sessions of the Board. May 28, 1827,

a Financial Committee was established for the purpose of superintending and managing the funds of the Society.

For the first ten years, the Society operated in different parts of the United States in a loose, irregular, and desultory manner. Societies and associations auxiliary to it were formed in various places of the land. Since then, it has from time to time become more systematic in its operations. In 1826 and 1827, Education Societies which had been formed in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and New York, (the latter extending over the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania,) became connected with the American Education Society as Branches. In 1829 and 1830, Branch Societies were formed for Illinois, Indiana, and that part of Ohio called the Western Reserve. In 1829 also, an Agency was established at Cincinnati, Ohio; in 1831, Agencies were established in East and West Tennessee, at Utica in 1833, and at Philadelphia in 1834. In 1830, an Auxiliary Society was formed for Rhode Island. Since 1829, county auxiliaries have been formed in most of the counties in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Massachusetts. It should be observed, however, that previously to 1818, four county societies had been formed within Massachusetts. July 13, 1831, the Presbyterian Branch was reorganized and greatly extended in its operations. The following arrangement was at that time adopted by the Directors:

"Whereas it has been represented to this Board, that the interests of the American Education Society would be promoted by a reorganization of the Presbyterian Branch, so as to extend its operations within the territorial limits of the Presbyterian Church, and the Board being anxious to afford every facility for accomplishing the object which the Society has in view, it is agreed on the part of this Board, That hereafter, the administration of the affairs of the American Education Society, within the territorial limits of the Presbyterian Church out of New England, be committed to the Presbyterian Branch, if agreeable to said Branch, in conformity with the following arrangement or plan of union:

"1. The Branch Society to modify its constitution suitably to the extension of its operations within the proposed limits.

"2. The principles and Rules of the American Education Society, as existing at the time of this arrangement, or as they may be hereafter determined, with the concurrence of the Presbyterian Society, to be received, and observed in all cases where they are capable of being applied.

"3. The Presbyterian Society to assume all the engagements of the American, within the limits mentioned; and the two Societies shall, as they may be able, render pecuniary aid each to the other, whenever the immediate wants of either shall require.

"4. Branch Societies, or Agencies, within the above limits, to hold the same relation to the Presbyterian, which they have heretofore held to the American Society, and to make all their returns to the former, unless such Branch Societies or Agencies shall dissent from this arrangement.

"5. The vote of the executive authority of the Presbyterian Society upon all applications for patronage, for dismission, or for cancelling of obligations of beneficiaries within its limits, and upon all matters relating to the standing of young men under its patronage, shall be final; but a report of the same, fully and accurately made out, with the schedules, original or copied, upon which the votes are founded, to be forwarded quarterly to the Parent Society and deposited in its archives.

"6. Notes of beneficiaries under the care of the Presbyterian Society to belong to said Society, and to be held and collected by its Treasurer in the same manner as heretofore by the Treasurer of the Parent Society; but a list of all monies received by the Presbyterian Society, to be forwarded quarterly by the Treasurer of the same to the Treasurer of the American Society, for publication in its Journal.

"7. Beneficiaries of either Society to be admitted to equal privileges, without re-examination, on transferring their relation from one Society to the other."

Thus by this new arrangement, the Presbyterian Branch assumed by agreement with the Parent Institution the name of Presbyterian Education Society, with enlarged powers and privileges. While it possesses greater privileges and powers than a Branch in the common acceptation of the term, it is nevertheless not a co-ordinate society, but a constituent part of the American Education Society, and holds its connection with it as such. The Western Reserve and Illinois Branches, and also the Michigan Education Society have never been disposed to fall in entirely with this new arrangement. They still hold a direct connection with the Parent Society. October 30, 1834, a Society called the Western Education Society, was formed at Cincinnati, with the expectation that it would ultimately embrace in its operations the great Valley of the Mississippi. This Society though more extended than a Branch, has not, however, the powers and privileges of a Branch, as a Branch owns the notes given by young men within its bounds; passes concurrent votes in making appropriations; has a right to the money refunded; and passes a concurrent vote in cancelling notes. October 2, 1835, an Education Society for Michigan was formed and went into operation, connected with the Western Reserve Branch of the American Education Society.

As early as April 9, 1817, the Directors of the Society contemplated the publication of a periodical, and a vote was passed, "That Rev. Dr. Pearson, Rev. Dr. Holmes, and Rev. Dr. Emerson be a committee to consider the expediency of commencing a publication to be conducted under the direction and superintendence of this Board, with a special view to collect and communicate such information concerning the literary, moral and religious state of the Union, as may tend most effectually to promote the great object of this Society." It was not however till July 1827, that the Directors issued such a periodical publication. The work was first entitled "The Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society;" in January 1829, it took the name of the "Quarterly Register and Journal of the American Education Society;" in August, 1830, the name of the "Quarterly Register of the American Education Society;" and since August 1831, the title of the "American Quarterly Register." A part of this work called the "Journal of the American Education Society," is published also separately for gratuitous distribution. The original discussions in this periodical in respect to sacred learning and the Christian ministry; its statistics of literary, religious and benevolent societies, and of academical, theological and ecclesiastical institutions, are, it is believed, of great utility. Since May, 1833, the labors of Mr. Edwards for the Education Society have been confined to the editing of the American Quarterly Register.

The plan of pastoral supervision of the beneficiaries was early adopted, and in some measure carried into execution. Persons were specially appointed to visit the young men, for this purpose. Since 1826, this service has been more fully performed, and been attended with happy effects on the beneficiaries, and the cause generally. The object, as expressed in a Rule of the Society, is thus stated:—"The Secretary shall be required to exercise, so far as he shall be able, pastoral supervision over all who are under the patronage of the Society, by visiting them at the places where they reside, and conversing and praying with them individually and collectively; corresponding with them and their instructors, and by other means calculated to excite them to effort, and to encourage them to seek an elevated spirit of piety." The Secretary of the Parent Society has performed this service so far as his other duties of an imperative nature would allow. Other Secretaries and permanent Agents also have taken a part in this important work.

The receipts of the Society from year to year, as appears by the Annual Reports, are as follows, viz. 1816, \$5,714; 1817, \$6,436; 1818, \$5,971; 1819, \$19,330; 1820, \$15,148; 1821, \$13,108; 1822, \$15,940; 1823, \$11,545; 1824, \$9,454; 1826,\* \$16,596; 1827, \$33,094; 1828, \$31,591; 1829, \$30,084; 1830, \$30,710; 1831, \$40,450; 1832, \$42,030; 1833, \$47,836; 1834, \$57,818; 1835,† \$83,062; 1836, \$63,227; making \$579,144. It appears by the above statement, that a greater sum of money has been received during the last five years, than during the fifteen preceding years.

The results of the Society have been as follows. It has assisted, since its formation, 2,495 young men of different evangelical denominations, from every State in the Union. The number aided in each succeeding year, from 1816 to 1836, is as follows: 7, 138, 140, 161, 172, 205, 195, 216, 198, 225, 156, 300, 404, 524, 604, 673, 807, 912, 1,040, and 1,040. Of those who received aid from the funds of the Society during the last year, 223 were connected with 17 Theological Seminaries, 507 with 35 Colleges, 310 with 107 academical and public schools; making in all, 1,040 young men connected with 159 institutions. About 800 individuals who have received its patronage, have already entered the Christian ministry, about 50 of whom have gone forth as missionaries to heathen lands.

The whole amount which has been refunded by former beneficiaries, is as follows: during the eleven years preceding April 30, 1826, \$339 60; in 1827, \$90 00; 1828, \$864 22; 1829, \$830 91; 1830, \$1,007 84; 1831, \$2,647 63; 1832, \$1,312 77; 1833, \$2,113 27; 1834, \$1,947 78; 1835, \$2,957 14; 1836, \$4,332 53; making \$18,443 69.

The sum of earnings by the beneficiaries for labor and school-keeping, reported from year to year, for the last ten years, is as follows, viz.: 1827, \$4,000; 1828, \$5,149; 1829, \$8,728; 1830, \$11,010; 1831, \$11,460; 1832, \$15,568; 1833, \$20,611; 1834, \$26,268; 1835, \$29,829; 1836, \$33,502. The whole amount is \$166,125.

---

[Note C. p. 45.]

THE following letter from DR. SCUDDER, Missionary at Ceylon, to the Secretary of the American Education Society, is worthy of attentive perusal.

*My dear Brother,*—In the letter I sent you, year before last, I made a remark, the substance of which is, that it will never answer for Christians to be so supine in the work of the conversion of the world. Among the things which, as I thought, might be done to expedite it, I mentioned the appointment of agents, whose only design should be to co-operate with ministers of the gospel in endeavoring to bring forward pious young men for the ministry. I have not heard of the appointment of such agents. Perhaps you have doubts of the expediency of it. If so, just suspend them for a moment. Let me suppose a case. A minister of the gospel is settled over a country parish, and has among his communicants from ten to twenty pious young men. These young men are farmers, or mechanics. They are not situated as many are, where they have access to half a dozen publications abounding with descriptions of the wants of a perishing world, and of the extensive need of laborers to supply them. Perhaps the only information they have on the subject, is from the mouths of their pastors; and this communicated so seldom, and without reference to personal duties,

---

\* In 1826 the time for holding the annual meeting was changed, and the Annual Report of that year embraces a period of twenty months.

† During this year upwards of \$27,000 were received by legacies.

that the thought never occurs, am I called to the momentous work of preaching the gospel? I was almost ready to say, that, under similar circumstances, it never will occur. To this parish some agent of your Society goes, sits down with the first young man he finds to possess qualifications for the work, and commences the following conversation: My friend, what is your occupation? I am a farmer. Your occupation is an honorable one. But is there no other in which you can glorify God more? I am not aware of any. If I were, I should wish to be in it. My surrender of my all to my Saviour would admit of nothing else. In this sentiment you are correct; and it is my belief that you can glorify him more in the gospel ministry than in your present situation. But I am not a suitable person. My disqualifications preclude the idea of my ever entering it. That you have various disqualifications, I can very readily believe. Every minister of the gospel has more or less; and if yours is a legitimate plea, it may be urged by us all, and the vineyard of the Lord suffered to lie waste. But what are your disqualifications? My unworthiness is the chief. That you, that all are unworthy, admits of no doubt. It does not however follow, that your unworthiness will excuse you. When God needed the services of Moses, he begged to be excused on this account. "Who am I that I should go unto Pharaoh, and that I should bring forth the children of Israel?" "Ah, Lord God, I cannot speak for I am a child," said Jeremiah. These excuses were not considered valid. Though you are unworthy you may in divine strength do much good in the ministry. To earthen vessels, you must remember, has this treasure been committed, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of men. You must remember also that you can do all things through Christ strengthening you. But I have not a proper education. This is no objection. You can easily receive one. If not able to educate yourself, the Society, of which I am an agent, will do it. But why should I enter the ministry? There are probably more preparing for it than can find employment. That there is a large number preparing for it, is a subject of great thankfulness; probably there are three thousand. This, however, is not enough for our own country. There are millions on our borders, who never hear the gospel preached. Most of them are living without God and without hope in the world; and if many more of our pious young men do not enter the ministry and go to their help, I fear they will be lost forever. The great valley of the Mississippi, one of the fairest portions of our land, and which is destined to hold a population equal to half the present number of people on the globe, is to an immense extent destitute of almost all the means of grace. Roman Catholics, Universalists, and infidels are sowing their tares in this valley, and poisoning the minds of men, women, and children in every direction. The prospect is, if things proceed as at present, that at no very distant period, there will be hundreds of millions in that place who know not God nor Jesus Christ whom he hath sent. Four thousand ministers, at the least, are immediately needed. Three thousand only I said before are preparing for it. How is the deficiency to be made up, if you and others refuse to do it? But to say nothing more of our own country; look to heathen and Mohammedan lands, where there are six hundred millions of immortal beings, who are ignorant of Him, to whom you owe all your hopes of heaven. Yes, six hundred millions of your fellow men are on the road to eternal torment. To send the gospel to them, our Missionary Societies are loud in their demands upon our churches, to give up their sons; but in general they receive no other than the frigid answer, we have none to give. Thirty thousand ought immediately to be sent forth. From supposition, therefore, that all the young men now preparing for the ministry cannot be employed, is entirely without foundation. But you would not have all enter the ministry? Farmers are as much needed as ministers. They are needed to support the gospel both at home and abroad. To give you an instance. I am a



farmer, and it is my intention, after defraying my expenses, to give the surplus, of what I can, for this purpose. I hope to be able to save annually, one thousand dollars. With this sum, I need hardly tell you, much good may be done. My call therefore to preach the gospel is not so loud as you suppose. Your remarks appear somewhat plausible; but you will perceive, after a moment's reflection, that if such arguments are valid in your case, they must be valid in the case of every individual. Then farewell to the ministry of reconciliation to our ruined world. That farmers are needed for the purposes you mention is true; but all are not needed. There are more than enough who, from various disqualifications, cannot become ministers to do all and a thousand fold more than you have mentioned. The deficiency to ensure the success of the gospel does not consist so much in money as in men. That farm you occupy may be occupied by some devout servant of Christ, who will be as ready as yourself to give all it produces, above what is necessary for his support; and if not, as I said before, there will be money in abundance. So that in fact, if you do not enter the ministry, your talents may, to a very great degree, be kept laid up in a napkin. Immortal souls, which, humanly speaking, might have been saved, may in the last day rise up and lay their everlasting condemnation to your charge. And it will not be a light thing to be found with the blood of souls in the skirts of your garments. Can you go to the judgment seat of Christ, under circumstances of so awful a nature? Then let me ask in view of all these considerations, whether you do not believe you can glorify your Saviour more by entering the ministry than by remaining on your farm? Now do you not believe that many, even hundreds of young men, would have their way so hedged up by such arguments, as to feel constrained to enter the ministry; young men, who would be lost to it, were it not for these very exertions? If you do not, of course you will not feel the propriety of the appointment of such agents as I have suggested. If you do, why not appoint them? Do you think there is any time for delay? To say nothing of other lands, look at the four hundred millions of perishing heathen, of whom thousands are daily plunging into eternal burnings, and give me an answer. My dear brother, I repeat it, it will not answer to let the benighted heathen go down to hell as they have gone for the want of young men to convey the gospel to them. Something more must be done. As far as you are concerned, do this something immediately; for verily there is but a step between thee and death.

Very affectionately,

J. SCUDDER.

*Chavagacherry, July 22, 1835.*

The service of which Dr. Scudder here speaks is vastly important, but it is in a great measure performed by the Secretaries and Agents of the Society. It is considered one of their first duties to seek out and induce pious young men of good natural qualifications to prepare for the ministry of Christ. This duty properly devolves upon them, and they should discharge it with great fidelity. They should become as it were press-men in enlisting candidates for the gospel ministry. There cannot with propriety be another order of Agents for this work, nor will it be necessary should the present Agents perform their duty. After preaching in a place, it will be well for an Agent before he leaves it to converse with all such young men as the pastor of the church considers suitable persons to prepare for the ministry. Were this to be done, and were the pastors and churches to feel and act aright in relation to this important subject, it is confidently believed that a multitude of young men would be found ready to exclaim, "Here am I, send me."

[Note D. p. 47.]

THE following Circular is here inserted as containing a brief account of the origin and progress of the Concert of Prayer for literary institutions, its happy effects, and the manner in which it should be observed.

*To the young Men under patronage of the American Education Society.*

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS,—The particular object of my present communication, is to call your attention to the Annual Concert of Prayer for colleges and other seminaries of learning. This Concert has ever been dear to the officers and patrons of the American Education Society. It was established indirectly through their instrumentality, and its observance has been promoted by them until it has come to be very generally regarded with deep interest by all evangelical denominations of Christians in this land. It has, too, awakened a deep interest in many of those who have gone forth as missionaries to the heathen. May the time soon arrive when this consecrated season shall be universally observed by all Christians, and be accompanied with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven on all literary institutions.

I invite your attention to some brief remarks in respect to the origin and progress of this Concert of Prayer; its happy effects; and the manner in which it should be observed.

In the Annual Reports of the American Education Society, from its commencement to the present time, there has been published much important statistical information respecting colleges and theological seminaries. This very early excited a spirit of supplication among Christians on their behalf, and a Concert of Prayer for the special blessing of Heaven on these institutions was established, to be observed every Sabbath morning. As the probable result of this, at least to some extent, there were frequent and powerful revivals of religion in our colleges. These cheered and stimulated the children of God to perseverance in their supplications. Encouraged by the signs of the times, and desirous of perpetuating the interest awakened, and the influences of the Holy Spirit which had been imparted, an Agent of the American Education Society, after consulting on the subject with the Special Committee of its Directors, addressed a Circular to presidents of colleges, to ministers, and others, inviting them to observe a day of special fasting and prayer for these institutions of learning. The following sentence is contained in the letter. "That this object" (revivals of religion in colleges) "may be more deeply and extensively felt, not only at the colleges, but among ministers and Christians generally, a number of the friends of Zion have agreed to set apart the twenty-seventh day of February, 1823, as a season of fasting and special and united prayer, that God will pour out his Spirit on the colleges of our country the present year more powerfully than ever before." The request was complied with to a considerable extent, and thus commenced this annual season, favored of Heaven by the gift of the Holy Ghost to the conversion of multitudes in our literary institutions.

The reasons why the last Thursday of February was selected as the day of this Annual Concert, were the following. The second term of study in the colleges has then commenced. The winter vacation has elapsed, and the members of the institutions have returned to their classical pursuits. At this time students are generally more regular in their habits than at any other season of the year. This was the time, too, when revivals of religion had usually taken place in colleges. This fact was considered an indication of the will of Heaven in relation to the time to be thus consecrated. Thursday was selected as being less occupied with religious engagements.

than either of the other days of the week, and as being the day usually observed on other occasions as a season of fasting and prayer.

In the American Quarterly Register and the Reports of the American Education Society, this subject has annually been presented before the community. The religious newspapers of the country generally, have advocated the observance of this season of fasting and prayer. Resolutions recommending its observance, have been adopted by different Education Societies, and by many ecclesiastical and ministerial bodies.

The Annual Concert of Fasting and Prayer for Colleges and other Institutions of learning, is now therefore established, by the concurrent voice of the churches, throughout this land. It is also specially sanctified by the great Head of the church, as will appear by the blessed effects which have followed it.

Subsequent to the establishment of the Sabbath Morning Concert of Prayer for Colleges, the Spirit of God was poured out, and animating were the results. From 1820 to 1823 inclusive, there were revivals of religion in Dartmouth, Middlebury, Williams, Amherst, Yale, Union, Hamilton, Dickinson, Jefferson, (Pa.) Washington, (Pa.) and Hampden-Sydney Colleges, College of New Jersey, Brown University, and the University of Ohio. Some of these revivals extended into the year 1824. In the years 1824 and 1825, there was a revival of religion in five different colleges, besides more than usual seriousness in a number of others. In 1826, there was a revival of religion in six colleges; in 1827, in four; in 1828, in five. In 1829 and 1830, the Holy Spirit seems to have forsaken, in a very great degree, the institutions of learning. There were in them apparently but few conversions, and no revivals to any considerable extent. But the Lord had not withdrawn his Holy Spirit from them forever. He had mercy still in reserve. The year 1831 was emphatically a "year of the right hand of the Most High." Nineteen colleges, to a greater or less degree, were visited with the effusions of the Holy Ghost, and it was computed that between 350 and 400 of their students were hopefully converted to God. In one college, a revival commenced the very day of the Concert. In 1832, God poured out his Spirit on some of our institutions of learning, though the number thus favored was small. The Holy Spirit descended on a few colleges in 1833, and some souls were converted. A promising state of religious feeling existed at the time also in other institutions. In 1834, revivals were enjoyed in a number of colleges, and many students were brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. During the last year, (1835,) eleven colleges were blessed with revivals, and between one and two hundred students were hopefully brought into the kingdom of Christ.

Since 1820, there have been revivals in the following institutions, viz. Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Williams, Amherst, Yale, Union, Hamilton, Geneva, Dickinson, Jefferson, (Pa.) Washington, (Pa.) Hampden-Sydney, Washington, (Va.) Columbian, Oakland, Centre, Western Reserve, Kenyon, Granville, Marietta, South Hanover, East Tennessee, Illinois, Wabash, and Randolph—Macon, Colleges, the College of New Jersey, Brown University, Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, University of North Carolina, University of Vermont, University of Georgia, University of Ohio, Wesleyan University, and Miami University. During this period, not less, probably, than 1,500 young men in these institutions have hopefully experienced the renewing influences of the Holy Spirit. Within this same time a large number of youth at academies and the higher schools have also become hopefully pious. In view of such displays of divine grace, who can doubt the efficacy of prayer? Who can doubt that this season consecrated by the church for united supplications on behalf of seminaries of learning, has the approbation and seal of Heaven?

A few suggestions in relation to the manner of observing this Concert, will close.

The day should be spent as a season of special fasting and prayer. It is very desirable that a portion of the time should be occupied in retirement by self-examination, acknowledging the mercies of God, confessing sin, petitioning for ourselves, and interceding for others. By attending to these private offices of devotion, you will be better prepared to discharge the public services of the day.

A part of the day should be observed in a public manner in prayer and in listening to addresses and remarks which may be made on the occasion. Most of the time, however, should be appropriated to prayer. This is the great business of the day. If

"Prayer ardent opens heaven, lets down a stream  
Of glory, on the consecrated hour  
Of man in audience with the Deity,"

what might not be expected, were clouds of holy incense on this day of prayer, to ascend to heaven? Would not the Holy Ghost sanctify our institutions of learning, and consecrate our young men, now in a course of education, to Christ and the church? Verily he would. The revivals of religion which have been enjoyed in the colleges, are pledges of his love and earnestness of his pleasure. You should pray for the officers of these institutions, that they may be faithful to the spiritual interests of their pupils. You should pray, too, for pious students, that they may be guided in all wisdom, and honor the religion they profess by a holy and consistent life, and that those especially, who are preparing for the ministry, may be filled with the Spirit of Christ, and exhibit it in all their deportment. In your intercessions you should remember, in a very particular manner, those students who are in an unconverted state. Let them be presented in faith before the throne of God; let the most fervent and importunate prayer be offered on their behalf. It is specially for their conversion that this day of Concert was established. In your supplications for literary institutions, confine not your requests to those of the United States, but offer prayers for those of other lands, that God would pour into these fountains the salt of grace, that streams may thence issue to make glad the city of God. Prayers are now offered by Christians dwelling in heathen lands with deep interest on behalf of our literary institutions at the time of this Annual Concert; and it is believed that the time is not far distant when this Concert of Prayer for colleges and other institutions of learning will be observed by all Protestant Christendom.

If you know of any interesting facts adapted to the occasion, these may be related. It is always proper to speak of the importance of colleges and revivals of religion in them; to tell how they have originated and continued; how they have multiplied, and how they have resulted in the conversion of precious souls. You can state the deficiency of laborers for the harvest, and the importance of praying the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth more laborers into the harvest. As a means of this, you can mention the necessity of the sanctification of literary institutions, that young men in suitable numbers may be furnished for the ministry.

And now, dear brethren, by a regard to the glory of God, the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the salvation of undying souls, be entreated to spend the day of Annual Concert of Fasting and Prayer for Colleges in the most entire consecration to the glorious objects it has in view. Let the season be hallowed by the most devout spirit, and by the most holy services. Then will the Lord hear, then will the Lord forgive, then will the Lord hearken and do, and defer not for his own sake, and for the sake of the people called by his name; and then will be written on all our halls of science, "Holiness to the Lord of hosts."

In your quarterly communication to me for April, you will please to mention the state of religion in your institution, and if God has favored it with

the effusions of his Holy Spirit, give me a particular account of the revival. Let it be done to the praise of the glory of his grace.

With much affection, and with great solicitude for your spiritual interests and the religious state of our institutions of learning,

Yours,

WILLIAM COGSWELL, *Sec'y Am. Ed. Society.*  
*Education Rooms, Boston, Feb. 15, 1836.*

#### COMMISSION TO MEMBERS OF EXAMINING COMMITTEES.

To — —

The Directors of the American Education Society are anxious to discharge with fidelity the responsible trust committed to them, of selecting and patronizing indigent young men of suitable character, to be educated for the ministry. To aid them in the performance of this duty, Examining Committees, composed of men of known character and standing, are appointed in different parts of the country, to examine and recommend candidates for patronage.

Reposing great confidence in your judgment and fidelity, the Board of Directors of the Society have thought proper to appoint, and they do hereby appoint you, Sir, a member of the Examining Committee of — The duties to be performed may be learned from the extracts on a subsequent page, and from the publications which either now, or hereafter, may be forwarded for your information. The other members of the Committee, associated with you, are

Considering the connection which the object of this appointment has with the highest and best interests of mankind, it is hoped that you will allow it to claim, and to receive, a portion of your valuable services.

By order of the Board of Directors,

*Secretary.*

P. S.—At a meeting of the Directors, the following vote was passed :

*Voted*, That the members of the Examining Committees of this Society, at the different literary and theological institutions, be respectfully requested to exercise, in their official capacity, so far as they have opportunity, a watchful care over the beneficiaries who are under their instruction, as officers of institutions, and that the chairman be requested to consult, occasionally, with the other members of the Committee, in respect to recommending the beneficiaries for continued patronage.

#### FORM OF A BEQUEST.

ITEM. I do hereby give and bequeath to the American Education Society, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, to be paid within \_\_\_\_\_ months after my decease, and to be applied to the uses and purposes of that Society.

**DIRECTIONS**  
**TO THOSE WHO APPLY FOR ASSISTANCE**  
**FROM THE**  
**AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.**

1. Every applicant must have reached the age of fourteen years, and have been a professor of religion at least six months, and have studied the languages the same length of time.

2. Let him then apply to his minister, or the principal officer of the church, for a letter of recommendation. This letter should mention his piety, or describe his moral and religious character, his church membership, his native place, the place of his present residence, his age, his indigence, and in what employments he has been engaged. This letter should be signed by the minister, and by one or more other persons, either a deacon of the church, or some respectable individual who knows him. [If there be no minister in the parish, some principal man in the church may be applied to.] Then let him ask his instructor, or the gentleman with whom he has studied the languages, for a letter of recommendation, stating what his talents, and prospects for acquiring knowledge are. The more full these papers are, the better. The points which are indispensable are, piety, talents, and indigence. The recommendatory papers should, in all cases, be sealed, so that the entire character of the applicant may be given.

3. Then let him take these letters to the Chairman of the Examining Committee, who resides nearest to him. For the list of the Chairmen of the Examining Committee, see page 28, of this Report.

4. He should make application to the Chairman of the Committee as early as the second week in June, September, December, and March. The Boston Examining Committee meet on the afternoon of the Tuesday immediately preceding the second Wednesday of January, April, July, and October.

5. If the Committee are satisfied with the character and qualifications of the applicant, they will immediately present his case to the Board of Directors of the Parent Society, or of the Branch within whose bounds they are.

6. If the Board receive him, the Secretary, soon after the meeting, will write, informing him that he is admitted on trial, that the usual appropriation is voted to him, and will direct where the money can be obtained. At the same time a copy of the Rules will be sent to him.

7. When he receives the appropriation, he must give his note for the amount, and a note, likewise, must be given for every *future* appropriation, when he receives it. A blank form will be handed to him for the purpose, by the agent, or the person who pays him the grant.

8. In no case is it necessary to write to the Secretary of the Society, to ascertain whether aid can be furnished. If the individual in question, possesses the proper qualifications, his application will probably be successful.

9. After he has received the appropriation, let him procure a small blank book, and begin to keep an accurate account of his expenses, and pecuniary concerns.

10. It is of great importance that this habit of keeping full accounts should be commenced at the beginning, and should be steadily persevered in.

11. Near the close of the quarter, the various items should be added together, and the sums placed in the proper columns, on a schedule, or blank form, similar to the one printed on page 13 of this Report. All these statements should be made in their proper places, and be written in a fair hand.

12. If a young man wishes to make particular explanations about his own case, let him write to the Secretary.

13. If a young man expects to be absent at the time the schedule is to be circulated, he should by all means leave his account with a friend, and authorize him to place it on the schedule.

14. In all other cases, the individual should write his name, and place his accounts on the schedule with his own hand.

15. Every individual, assisted by the Society, is expected to connect himself with some regularly established institution of learning, either a public grammar school, an academy, college, or theological seminary.

16. Whenever a young man removes from the Parent Society to a Branch Society, as from Massachusetts to Connecticut, or from one Branch to another, as from Maine to New Hampshire, or from one seminary to another, in the same State, he should carry with him the letter which notified him as being received by the American Education Society; and, also, a letter of dismission and recommendation from his former instructor, to the one to whom he is going. In case he neglects to procure a dismission from his instructor, he must procure the approbation of the Board of Directors of the Parent Society, or if he be within the limits of a Branch, of the Directors of that Branch.

17. Whenever a young man fails to report himself, by returning a regular schedule, twice in succession, without giving proper explanation of the omission, he shall be liable to be re-examined, according to the discretion of the Directors.

18. Whenever a young man intends to leave his studies for any length of time, he should give notice of it to the Directors of the Parent Society, or of a Branch, if he lives within the limits of a Branch.

19. Whenever a note is given, all the preceding notes in the hands of the Agent should be taken up, and brought into one.

20. Whenever the time for transmitting the schedule, or making returns, occurs in the interval between leaving one institution and joining another, as from a college to a theological seminary, three things are to be observed:

*First.* A schedule, or statement of receipts and expenses, and a request for another grant for the quarter thus intervening, should be left with the agent, or instructor of the institution, which the young man leaves.

*Secondly.* It should be mentioned against the name of each applicant, where he wishes to have the expected appropriation sent, or deposited.

*Thirdly.* In case the appropriation is to be placed in the hands of the former agent, the young man should give his note for the anticipated appropriation before he leaves the institution, and receive from the agent his certificate that the note has been given; this certificate must be handed to the agent of the new institution, and to be mentioned by him on the next schedule. He must, in all cases, take with him a certificate of his note for his last grant.

21. Whenever a young man wishes for a regular dismission from the Society, he should transmit his request to the Secretary, having first given one note for all which he owes to the Society.

## ACT OF INCORPORATION.

### COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN.

*An act to incorporate the American Education Society.*

**Section 1.** Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that William Phillips, Samuel Salisbury, Eliphalet Pearson, William Reed, Joshua Bates, Asa Eaton, Samuel H. Walley, and Aaron P. Cleveland, together with those who have associated, and who may hereafter associate with them, be and are hereby incorporated and made a body politic, by the name of THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. And the Society aforesaid shall have perpetual succession, and may have a common Seal, which it shall be lawful for them to alter at pleasure; and may purchase and receive, by gift or devise, lands, tenements, and real estate of any kind, and the same hold in fee simple, or less estate, the annual income and profits whereof shall not exceed the value of ten thousand dollars. And the said Society is hereby enabled to take and receive subscriptions of charitably disposed persons, and may take any personal estate in succession; and all donations to the Society, either by subscription, legacy, or otherwise, (excepting such as shall be differently appropriated by the donors, or by a vote of the Society, agreeably to their Constitution,) shall make a part or be put into the capital stock of the Society, which shall be put out on interest on good security, or otherwise improved to the best advantage, and the income or profits applied to the purpose of aiding indigent young men of talents and hopeful piety in acquiring a learned and competent education for the Gospel Ministry.

**Section 2.** Be it further enacted, that the said Society may choose a President, Vice President, Clerk, Treasurer, and such other officers as they shall see fit; and may at their first meeting under this incorporation, by the vote of two thirds of the members present at said meeting, adopt such Constitution or system of Rules and By-laws, as they shall think necessary for the orderly conducting and executing the business of said Society, and for the most effectually securing the object of their institution; which Constitution or system of Rules and By-laws shall be for the government of said Society, and shall not be altered at any subsequent meeting, but in the manner therein pointed out: provided such Rules and By-laws be not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

**Section 3.** Be it further enacted, that the Society aforesaid may at all times under the name, style, and title aforesaid, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, appear, prosecute, and defend to final judgment and execution, and may appoint an Agent or Agents, to prosecute and defend suits with power of substitution; and it shall be lawful for the said Society to make sale of any estate or personal property, given or purchased, as aforesaid, or in any other way or right accruing to them in their corporate capacity, (unless that, which is given, be otherwise expressly ordered or appropriated by the donor,) and convey the same by deed or other legal instrument, duly executed; and when the property to be conveyed is real estate, under the hand of the Treasurer, and the seal of the Society: provided that all moneys, arising from such sale, be applied to the same use to which the income thereof was before applied.

**Section 4.** Be it further enacted, that William Phillips, Esquire, be and hereby is authorized by notification, in any two of the newspapers printed in Boston, to appoint the time and place of the first meeting of said Society.

*Approved, Dec. 4, 1816.*

Copy examined by

A. BRADFORD, *Secretary of Commonwealth.*



## AMERICAN QUARTERLY REGISTER.

Each number of the Register will contain a portrait of some distinguished clergyman, accompanied with a biographical notice; and also a history of some College or Theological Seminary. The first number of Volume IX. to be published in August, will contain a likeness and biographical notice of the late Dr. Porter, President of the Theological Seminary, Andover. An alphabetical List of the Graduates at all the Colleges out of New England, is in a course of preparation, and may be expected in some future number or numbers. Statistics will be inserted as usual.

### LIST OF AGENTS.

HARDY ROPES, Esq. GENERAL AGENT,

No. 15 Cornhill, Boston.

[F] All communications respecting the Register, should be addressed to the General Agent.

MAINE. Horatio Hsley, *Bangor Theol. Sem.*. Rev. George Shepard, *Hallowell*. E. P. Hawes, *Belfast*. Leonard Hawes, *Brunswick*. William Hyde, *Portland*. Rev. Daniel Kendrick, *Bristol*. Charles S. Boswell, *Waterville College*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. ——— *Portsmouth*. Hon. Samuel Morril, *Concord*. Rev. Moses Geroald, *New Alstead*. Claudius B. Webster, *Dartmouth College*. Rev. Liba Conant, *Northfield*. Rev. Bezaleel Smith, *Rye*. Edmund J. Lane, *Dover*.

VERMONT. John Adams, *Middlebury College*. John E. Roberts, *Vergennes*. Rev. Jonas Foster, *Putney*. Aaron G. Pease, *University of Vermont*. ———, *Burr Seminary*.

MASSACHUSETTS. Henry Whipple, *Salem*. Charles Whipple, *Newburyport*. George Waters, *Theological Seminary, Andover*. Simon L. Hobbs, *Phillips Academy, Andover*. David S. Whitney, *Northampton*. Charles W. Bradbury, *Theol. Inst. Newton*. David Andrews, *Amherst College*. Henry Gallup, *Williams College*. Rev. Thomas Noyes, *Nedham*. G. & C. Merriam, *Springfield*.

RHODE ISLAND. Elijah W. Tucker, *Brown University*.

CONNECTICUT. Canfield & Robins, Daniel Burgess & Co. *Hartford*. Willard M. Harding, *Yale College*. Cushing Eells, *Conn. Theol. Institute, East Windsor*. Samuel C. Starr, *Norwich city*. Rev. Chauncey Wilcox, *North Greenwich*. Rev. Zolva Whitmore, *North Grafton*. Rev. Wm. Ely, *Mansfield*. Rev. Ansel Nash.

NEW YORK. Oliver Willeox, Esq. *Rooms of Pres. Ed. Society, 116 Nassau street, New York city*. E. H. Pease, *S. S. Depository, 19 Green st. Albany*. Peter Van Nest, Jr. *Union College*. Rev. Edwards A. Beach, *Stephentown*. Robert Wasson, *Troy*. Edward Vernon, and Rev. Otto S. Hoyt, *Ulrica*. J. P. Hovey, *Theol. Seminary, Auburn*. Rev. Alanson Scofield, *Auburn*.

NEW JERSEY. James A. Clark, *Theological Seminary, Princeton*.

PENNSYLVANIA. Benjamin Wells, *Arcade, No. 61*, and Henry Perkins, *Philadelphia*.

VIRGINIA. Benjamin Brand, *Richmond*. Horatio J. Bardwell, *Union Theol. Seminary*.

TENNESSEE. Rev. Darius Hoyt, *Theological Seminary, Maryville*.

KENTUCKY. Rev. O. S. Hinckley, *Lexington*. Joseph Rucker, P. M., *Augusta*.

OHIO. Rev. John Spaulding, *Cincinnati*. Rev. M. P. Jewett, *Marietta*. Rev. A. R. Clark, *Hudson*.

ILLINOIS. Charles E. Blood, *Illinois College*.

AGENTS AT LARGE. Rev. William L. Mather, and Rev. Ansel Nash.